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ON TOP!

Socialist and Bryanite Lock Horns.

Bryanite Thrown.

A Debate in Wallingford, Conn.—The Bryan Capitalist, a Favorite at First, Is Nailed Fast by the Socialist and Is Voted Down by a Large Workingman's Audience Endorsing Socialism.—A Significant Sight.

WALLINGFORD, CONN., Feb. 12.—On December 11, 1898, when Arthur Keep, of New York, spoke in T. A. B. Hall, he was challenged to debate by the editor of the Wallingford *News*, Richards by name. This Richards is a luminary of the Bryan free silver, anti-trust Democracy in Connecticut, and during the last week or two has been traveling around the state with Bryan.

Yesterday the debate took place before an audience that filled T. A. B. Hall, and the Bryanite was put to utter rout. So complete was the rout that nothing else is now spoken of in this manufacturing town.

The meeting was called to order by Ernest Oatley, of New Haven, who announced the subject of debate to be "Democracy or Socialism, Which?" giving the time allotted to each as follows: Richards to open with twenty minutes, Keep to follow with twenty minutes; then Richards to answer with forty-five minutes, Keep to close with twenty minutes. Nominations for chairman being asked for, Col. Michael O'Callahan was chosen by a unanimous vote.

Bryanite Capitalist Opens.

Richards, on being introduced as the opener, was received with great applause. He got off the usual Bryanite speech, "volume of business," "masses against classes," "lack of opportunities," "per capita," etc., etc., concluding with an appeal for unity on the part of the downtrodden under the leadership of that "peerless champion of liberty, and statesman, William J. Bryan," who was going to lead the hosts of the oppressed out of the slough of despond up to the heights of liberty," etc., etc.

Socialist Answers.

Keep was then introduced, the applause he was greeted with was slight. He said in part that, as a Socialist, he was in favor of unity, but it must be unity that made for the betterment of the conditions of the workingclass. He recognized but one thing as being unity, and that was the unification of the working class against their oppressors. "How," said he, "do we of the working class try to better our condition? By, in the past, going on strike for better pay and shorter hours; when we strike, we strike against those who want the workingclass to work long hours for short pay. Who are those who get rich off our misery? Those who own the factories, mines, silver as well as gold, railroads, workshops, etc. We do not strike against workingmen, and always do we strive to bring in a dumb way though it be, into being more liberty. What happens when we go on strike? We are met with the policeman's club, the militia, injunctions and the regular army. Who uses those against us? The boss, the employer, the capitalist, everytime.

"In Idaho, last year," said Keep, "miners were striving to attain their liberty, or a small amount thereof. They organized and made demands. What happened? The Standard Oil Trust, against whom Mr. Richard has railed as enemy of liberty, owned the mines, and to prevent the miners winning their battle for liberty proceeded to create trouble by blowing up with dynamite one of their old mills. Did the free silver Bryanite governor of that state proceed against the Standard Oil people? Did he arrest them and punish them? Not on your life. He immediately proclaimed martial law, and, in violation of the law and the constitution, arrested the miners and other workingmen and he, the soft money man, with the aid of the hard money President McKinley, proclaimed the Miners' union, and broke up the organization, incidentally murdering members of the workingclass.

"Again," Keep went on, "in Colorado, where the miners in the silver mines, owned by Bryan's chief supporters, went on strike for liberty, what happened? Why, the 'good' free silver Bryanite governor of that state sent militia there and broke up the strike.

"In Georgia," Keep went ruthlessly on, "a Bryanite free silver state, convicts are sold at eleven cents a day to mine owners, and the so-called free miner has, after being beaten and robbed of his month's pay by some highwayman, found, when he has sought his old job after recovering from his injuries, that the one who beat and robbed him had his job, and the 'free' miner has to 'hit the road.'

"In Alabama, another good free silver Bryanite state," Keep continued, the Bryanite legislature pigeon holed a bill to pay workers every two weeks, instead of once a month, on the grounds that the 'dead' hard gold capitalists from the north, who had come to Alabama, owing to the absence of labor laws, would leave the state if the bill was passed."

Keep gave further items in the indictment against the free silverites and concluded by saying, "I am in favor of unity, but it must be *unity;* unity against all the enemies of the working class; unity against the free silver assassins of the workers and the hard gold murderers of that same class. To unite on any other basis or for any other purpose is a snare and a delusion. (The applause was thunderous, long and prolonged.)

The chairman, Colonel O'Callahan, then introduced Richards, with these suggestive words: "Mr. Richards will now attempt to vindicate himself, as I think he needs to."

Bryan Capitalist Gives His Case Away.

Richards, being unable to deny the indictment presented by Keep, attempted to sneer. "Our friend," said he "has strayed all over the country. I think he touched every part except California, and has told you of troubles in Idaho and Colorado, places where mobs violated the law, and they had to be attended to, *just as some of you people need attending to in Wallingford.*" Seemingly unconscious of this break, which, however, did not escape the large workingmen's audience present, Richards went on speaking against time. Not one word did he say against the charges brought against the Bryanites by Keep. He used up his time in again lauding Bryan and telling stories the point of which was not in evidence. In his manner, by his words, he gave us to understand that, while he was out for liberty (?), it was liberty for himself as an employer, and not for the workers. His peroration met with only the applause of the few Democratic heelers present. All the workers seemed to be stunned at the cynical, brutal way in which he referred to the outrages committed upon labor in free silver Bryan states.

Socialism Clinches.

When Keep was introduced to close the debate, it was sometime before he could proceed, owing to the applause. It was plainly evident that the workers were woke up, saw through the sham of Bryanism, and were willing to stand forth for their own class.

Keep started by saying that Richards had shown the cloven hoof pretty plainly. "It is 'mobs' that violate the law and needed 'attending' to?"

In a bitter and sarcastic manner he referred to the fact that when workingmen tried to get liberty they were always the "mob." Always are we of the working class shot, maimed and killed. Never yet has there been a mob of millionaires; never yet have the women and children of the capitalists been shot by militia, insulted by Pinkertons, harried by thugs, and killed by the regular army. Oh, no! it is only the working class that need attending to!"

When the applause that here broke in subsided, Keep continued showing how the Standard Oil Company could blow up buildings, murder men, women and children; and then call upon Bryan and Bryanism to imprison those of the "mob" who would not submit: and now came this friend of Bryan's and used the identical language regarding the working class as is used by the gold Republican Hanna, whom he, Bryan, is supposed to be at war with.

"The trail of the Republican and Democratic parties," Keep said, "is a trail of blood, and that blood is that of the men, women and children of the working class. Democrat and Republican are the same. All they want is the hide of the workers. They might fight over a division of that hide, but when the hide itself is at stake, Democrat and Republican become one. Bryan and McKinley are in this Siamese twosome. (Loud applause.)

"Bryanism is a fraud. For instance, Richard Croker, of New York, the head of as dirty a gang of gamblers, thugs, keepers of houses of ill fame and crooks as ever existed, says, 'Bryan is the greatest man in the Democratic party.' Who is Croker? He is the mannikin of William C. Whitney. And who is Whitney? He is chief mogul in the Street Railway Trust of the United States and Canada. When Whitney pulls the string Croker jumps. Whitney pulled the string and Dick jumped to Bryan." Prolonged applause.)

Keep concluded with an appeal to the the workers present to unite against all the enemies of the worker under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, saying that that Party alone represented the workers, because it alone stood for the only thing of benefit to the workers; to wit, the overthrow of wage slavery and capitalism by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

As Keep stepped back, the loud and continued applause that followed showed that Socialism had come out on top.

Socialism Overwhelmingly Upheld.

The chairman put the question as to which side had won to a vote, and Richards received but the votes of the heelers—twenty at the most. When the vote for Socialism was taken, the vote was practically a unanimous one, and threatened to take off the roof.

Richards, politician-like, then "moved to make the vote unanimous" in favor of Keep, evidently willing to go anywhere the majority for the time being stood; but the chairman would not allow it, saying wittily: "No, sir; the vote itself has made it unanimous."

Thus was ended another skirmish between capitalism and socialism, and capitalism has received an injury in this town from which it will never recover. Nothing else is spoken of to-day but the overwhelming victory of the Socialist.

EYE WITNESS.

If anyone wants to know how the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is progressing, and whether it is hewing close to the line, all he has to do is to watch the fakirs. Only a short time ago, these gentlemen gave valuable testimony on the subject in the Central Fakirated Union of this city.

One of them rose and theatrically declared: "The Alliance is dead, dead, dead!"

No sooner had he uttered the word, when another fakir, into his union the Alliance is making hard inroads, jumped up as if stung. "No," yelled he, "it is not dead; don't leap to such a false conclusion. It is not dead yet, but it will die!" And in chorus a lot of other fakirs—label committee frauds, walking delegate dues-squeezers, rank and file brow-beaters, and sellers out of the rank and file—all of whom in a score of ways are experiencing the "union wrecking" effects of the Alliance, repeated with him:

"No, it *is* not dead yet, but we will kill it."

The Alliance is laying up crepe to garland the tombs of these its would-be killers, whom it is slowly, but as sure as fate, grinding to dust.

The proposed municipalization of city franchises, under middle class management, and on the middle class plan, might be highly profitable to the middle class and its political agents, but could be of no benefit whatever to the wageworking people. It might even be highly profitable to the corporations, whose plants would no doubt be bought at corruption prices, including all the water in their stocks.—See advertisement on page 4 on "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Program of the Socialist Labor Party."

SPREADING LIGHT.

The Municipal Campaign in Seattle Doing Its Work.

Socialism and the Socialist Labor Party Have Become the Subject of Discussions, Editorials and Retorts, while Owls, Freaks and Fakirs Look Startled—A Capitalist Editor Bowled into the Nine-Pin Basket.

SEATTLE, WASH., Feb. 11.—The municipal convention of the Socialist Labor Party in this city, the platform it issued, and the full ticket which it set in the field, thus clinching the point and proving itself to be "against the field," has set the owls fluttering. Freaks have since been scratching themselves; fakirs have increased their potations of whiskey; politicians are rubbing their eyes, and the penny-a-lining capitalist editors have been hunting up in their dust covered encyclopedias for definitions of Socialism and "points" against it. But the party is bowling down the nine-pins of objections, and the campaign is progressing merrily.

One of these incidents was furnished by the *Post-Intelligencer* of this place. It come out with an article against Socialism that smelled strongly of mildew. Of course it knew no better. Old paste-board objections and old style ignorance peeped out of every corner. The paper was speedily grappled with. Comrade W. S. Dalton took it in hand, and did it up brown in the below letter which he sent to the paper, and which, to the paper's credit, was promptly published.

"To the Editor of the *Post-Intelligencer*:

"The editorial on the Socialist Labor Platform in yesterday's *Post-Intelligencer* contains some statements which are unjust to the Socialist Labor Party and attribute to the Democratic party more virtues than it possesses. You state that the platform adopted by the Socialist Labor Party in Seattle is 'European in construction and sentiment' and 'without the slightest application to any condition which exists in this country,-two classes with opposing interests, viz., the capitalist class, owning the machinery of production, railroads, factories, mills, mines, etc., and a working class owning nothing but its labor power, which it is forced to sell to the owners of the machinery and for which it receives a price called wages; if this is not true, then the Socialist Labor Party platform is worse than foreign, it is foolish. The United States census reports of 1890 show that 52 per cent of the people (wageworkers) own 4½ per cent of the wealth—not capital, but kitchen furniture, clothing, etc., that 9 per cent own 71 per cent—capital, railroads, telegraph lines, factories, bonanza farms, department stores, copper, gold, silver and coal mines. If these reports are reliable, then there *is* a capitalist class and a propertyless wageworking class. We claim that this condition of things produces an irrepressible class struggle. About 19 per cent of the wealth is owned by the middle class who comprised, in 1890, 39 per cent of the population. Their wealth consists of small farms, small stores, out of date machinery, etc., and their politics is of the free silver, trust smashing type, essentially noisy, foolish and reactionary. They want city ownership so as to reduce their taxes; to smash the trust so as they can fleece the workers in its stead; free silver, so as to pay their debts in cheap dollars. This class is a division of the capitalist class, whom the more powerful 9 per cent are rapidly crushing out of existence. Between this middle class and the Socialist Labor Party there is no affinity. We know that their struggle is helpless, and we long for the day when they will have sense enough to get out of our way and allow us to grapple with the party of the powerful capitalist class, the right wing of the capitalist army, the Republican party.

"To say as you do that 'every man who has acquired a home or a lot on which to build a home * * * is a capitalist" savors very strongly of the infant economics of Henry George or 'Gene Way. Capital is wealth produced by human labor, used in producing more wealth, privately owned and able to compete. A capitalist is one who owns capital. I do not care to discuss the possibility of wage workers becoming independent, as that would take too much of your valuable space. If you will kindly allow me at some future time I would be glad to do so. wirtten, voted on section by section, and adopted by American citizens and electors; we mean to enforce every provision of it if successful. We are not dividers of property, foreigners nor freaks. As the party of the working class we oppose the Democratic, Republican, Populist, Citizen, any and every party, but the Socialist Labor Party. Yours for a fair fight,

"U. S. DALTON."

The campaign is spreading education in all directions. It is educating our own class to its duties and rights, and it is educating the enemy as to what we are, want, and mean to do.

The Socialist Labor Party in Duluth, Minn., is now an officially recognized Party in the city, having polled the requisite one per cent.

Class interests and class politics are inseparable. True, the interests of individual capitalists are necessarily various and conflicting. Two gold bugs, for instance, may differ on the tariff. The same business man who professes allegiance to a certain party on national issues may quite consistently vote for the other party on municipal questions. All capitalists, however, are united—and so, therefore, are their parties—on the fundamental principle of all capitalistic policy, that "labor must be fleeced," for if there were no fleece, there could be no contest as to its division between the fleecers.—See advertisement on page 4 on "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Program of the Socialist Labor Party"

ALLIANCEMEN,

Hasten to the Rescue of the Fakir Ridden Toilers!

Details of the Recent Cigarmakers' Strike—Its Source, Immediate Cause and Its Collapse—Brazen Betrayal of the Workers by Their Placemen—The Alliance Casting Its Shadows Ahead.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 11.—I have been very deeply interested in "Truthful's" recent articles in THE PEOPLE, but am obliged to find fault with him for I know that he does not go far enough into the matter. That he should write of Boston is proper, for in an effort to show the rottenness of the pure and simple trade union and the corruption that lurks behind the label, Boston is one of the best examples. Here we have the strongest union of cigarmakers in America; in fact, this is the banner city for cigarmakers, also for pure and simple trades unions generally. In this town we have just had a strike, that is, a cigarmakers' strike. I now propose to give the entire story for the benefit of my fellow members in the C. M. I. U., of America.

This strike has been in the air for the past two years. Nobody knew when it was going to come; everybody expected it, so it was no surprise. But it is only the latest act in a drama of many acts.

Act I.

Since the strike of 1888, there was no unity among the manufacturers, until three years ago, when, after the men had secured an advance from $14 per thousand to $15, the Manufacturers, Association re-formed, and every manufacturer in Boston joined. Thereon a line of action was decided on. They knew that the men were restless; that their petty exactions were becoming irksome, and that sooner or later the outburst would come, so it was determined that in case of trouble in any shop all the others were to assist.

No sooner had that plan of action been decided on than an agitation arose in the union to stop the labels on all manufacturers who sell non-union cigars. For years Wait & Bond had been selling Werthime & Shaffer's so-called scab cigars as their own product. Here you have a not uncommon pure and simple trade union fraud. (While the Cigarmakers' International Union was boycotting Werthime & Shaffer's cigars in New York, the Cigarmakers' International Union, through its label committee, was finding a market for the same goods as a union product in Boston, solely because Wait & Bond had sold them.) This kept out of work lots of mold workers. These mold workers were a standing menace to the other men, so it was decided at a special meeting of the union, by a big majority, to withdraw the label. What did the manufacturers do? Fight? Oh, no; they knew better than that; they knew who their faithful servants were. So they waited, and sure enough the Tracys, McCarthys and others called a snap meeting of Union 97, and, without letting the others know, rescinded the resolution adopted at the other meeting, thereby earning the everlasting gratitude of the bosses. So much for Act I of the drama. The curtain now rises on

Act II.

After the matter was disposed of, the manufacturers knew that they could depend on their servant, so they determined in case of trouble, to first act as a unit against the men and then to depend on their agents, the fakirs, to do the rest. Thus, when the last straw which broke the camel's back was put on in the shape of the "clean table" order, the plan was shaping itself.

Breslin and Campbell ordered their men to work all their scraps. The men agreed to do so, but demanded an increase of $1 a thousand,—*which was granted.* This is where the plan of the manufacturers was working as they wanted it to work. The firm granted the demands of the men, not that they felt well disposed towards the men, but in order to force what they knew would come sooner or later, and then, if it worked successfully, they would have accomplished two things:

First, the breaking of the spirit of the men;

Second, marking those men most active in securing better conditions for the men, and forcing these men out of Boston; in other words getting rid of what the bosses considered a "turbulent element."

How well and in what manner they succeeded, will now appear. When the men in the first shop gained their dollar increase, the men in another shop, to whom the same scrap order was given, made the same demand: the firm promised them an answer the next morning. This satisfied the men, and they continued working that day. During the night a special meeting of the cigar manufacturers was held, and it was decided to lock out all the men. When the men came to work the next morning, they found all the shops closed, and that they were locked out.

A meeting of the union was called; every one of the union leaders used his efforts in behalf of the manufacturers, ordering the men to return to work on the bosses' conditions. The men refused to do so. Thereupon these leaders telegraphed to Perkins, the International president, who ordered the notorious Strasser and Woods to Boston.

Now watch. When these worthies arrived, they went straight to the manufacturers, holding a long conference with them, the result of which was the manufacturers issued the following statement:

"The striking cigarmakers of Boston will henceforth be wholly ignored *both by the officials of the union* and the cigar manufacturers."

This statement was publishe broadcast in the Boston papers. The cat was out. "Organized workingmen," engaged in a just strike, and the officials of their union making deals with their exploiters to ignore the men on whose dues these leaders are living. But as tho' to leave no doubt as to how this statement came about, the cigar manufacturers added the following explanation to their first statement, which was also published in all the Boston papers:

"This was the outcome of a conference held yesterday by representatives of the International Union (that is, Woods, Strasser and Tracy) and the cigar manufacturers. It was agreed that the strike was unprovoked."

Thus the officers of the union declared "unprovoked" a strike against an order (the order relating to a "clean table") which was an indirect cut of $2 a thousand, and a gain to the bosses of $3 a thousand, while the men only asked $1 to be reconped out of the $3 that the manufacturers earned by the enforcement of their order. In the teeth of all this, Woods, Strasser and Tracy said that the bosses were right in locking out their cigarmakers, as the strike was unprovoked!

In order to give Strasser and Woods some return for their efforts in behalf of the bosses, these decided to give them a certificate of character to other manufacturers, so a representative of the bosses gave them references in these words:

"Mr. Strasser and Mr. Woods, who are here, representing the International Union, are both men of action. The turbulent element that has caused the present difficulty will soon be whipped into line. A plan is now being matured that will, I guarantee, prove a lesson to those who wish to disrupt the C. M. I. U., of A."

What does that mean? Remember this is a statement made by a manufacturer, a member of the bosses' association, who says further:

"A bomb will be discharged into the ranks of the strikers in a day or two; it is possible to fine each member $100 and suspend him from the union, and *if an attempt is made to form an independent union of cigarmakers, it will fail, because the A. F. of L. will not recognize it.* Thus thoroughly posted, the bosses waited for the end of the strike, which did end just as they expected.

From whom did the manufacturers receive their information? Who posted them so well? The men who conferred with them? To whom they gave a certificate of good character? And what does that certificate mean? Just this:

"Fellow cigarmanufacturers, if you have trouble with your men and you want aid in exploiting them, engage Strasser and Woods; they have done good work for us, therefore we the cigar manufacturers of Boston heartily recommend them to all our brother manufacturers in the United States. Long live the union!"

But to cap the climax, Sam Silver, a manufacturer, member of the bosses association, says:

"The whole present trouble was caused by about fifty Socialists among the cigarmakers; the manufacturers have learned who they are, and the manufacturers are determined to get rid of these men for good and all. Strasser and Wood were sent here to investigate; now Strasser and Wood are sick of them, and are with the manufacturers, and will assist in driving these fifty men out of town. They (Strasser and Wood) say that they will put the men all back into the shops if they have to lead them by the nose, and that they will take those fifty men out of town if they have to whip them out of town.

This is what Mr. Silver, as member of the M. C. A., a manufacturer says that will be done by Strasser and Woods. Who told him? Where did he get his information from? As a matter of fact, the manufacturers have been supplied with a list of men who are to be "driven out of Boston," and this list was given them by a "union" man, and that they will try to use it there is no doubt. This is how the moral, material and intellectual welfare of the cigarmakers is being advanced by the union. The curtain now drops on the second act. What will the next act be? There is no telling, but it may consist on the birth of a Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that will show labor fakirs Strasser, Wood and Tracy that their days are gone, and will teach the manufacturers that henceforth they will have to deal with men, not with the dupes of labor swindlers. BLACKSTONE.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has been in Havana. He went there to extend the field of fakirism. That the cigarmakers' strike, on at the time, and which he said he would win, was lost, does not disconcert him. He is accustomed to losing strikes, and bears under the visitation with wondrous fortitude. Those inclined to minimize his prowesses libelously sneer at this fortitude, libelously explaining that, however many strikes the workers may lose, and however low their wages may sink, he never loses anything, his salary continuing to rise majestically, and his traveling expenses continue to furnish him with majestically increasing sources of added income.

A milk inspector in this city receives a salary of $25 from the city government to inspect milk; and from the dealers in milk he receives $50 not to inspect it.

The man's salary is, accordingly $75 a week, and he considers the Socialist "scheme" about as perverse and silly an affair as can well be "concocted.

It is "silly" because it proceeds from the theory that such a thing is possible as destroying that "common sense" that will cause a man to prefer $75 a week to $25.

It is "perverse" in that, if the "scheme" be possible, it would disturb the patriotic, individuality-loving, Anglo-Saxon, American institutions, that enable a man to avail himself of "common sense," thus destroying all incentive to labor.

In the economic organization of labor known as trade unionism, the Socialists see not only a logical development of the class struggle (and a sufficient proof in itself of the existence of that struggle, which is sometimes foolishly or knavishly denied), but also and above all a first manifestation of that class spirit, class consciousness, class solidarity, which the wage working people must fully acquire before they can achieve their complete emancipation.—See advertisement on page 4 on "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party towards Trades Unions."

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

SOUTHWEST.

Bird's Eye View of the Field in San Antonio.

Lodge Illusion.

Efforts of Local Propertyholders to Lure Capital with the Bait of Dirt-Cheap Labor—Lodges and other Insurance Schemes—How They Work and Fritter Away Energies—A Tragic Instance.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Feb. 5.—As our city constitutes the most southern outpost of our ever-growing Party, the comrades elsewhere will be interested in our progress and in the obstacles we have to overcome.

San Antonio, formerly a Mexican town (one-fourth of its population is Mexican to-day), has no industry of any consequence, therefore no concentrated proletariat. Our most developed manufacturing enterprises are the two breweries, of which one is a branch of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

The Businessmen's Club, a conglomeration of lawyers, doctors, real estate men, merchants, etc., are frantically crying for more factories, praising the natural advantages of our city in the most approved country-fair style. As one of the greatest advantages is held out that labor is cheap, dirt cheap, down here. I suppose they expect that boys and girls will sell their labor-power even cheaper than the Mexican street laborer, who has at times (when he was hard-up) worked for 75 cents per day.

capitalist soul will, wit a free donation of the ground and exemption from taxation for twenty years or more, condescend to add his name to the already large list of exploiters of labor on a small or large scale, and then our ancient city will bubble over with "prosperity."

The goal of most wage-workers, scattered in the various shops and factories (especially in the earlier days), has been the possession of a home. That gained their interests became identical with the middle class; and how they went into ecstacies at the city elections when some "reform" candidate for Mayor promised to reduce taxes! How many of their fellow-toilers fell by the wayside in the struggle to acquire or maintain their homestead never led them to think for one moment. Those organized in pure and simple unions are too hidebound to know what the solidarity of the working class means, and they are, with few exceptions, our greatest antagonists here as elsewhere. That these men feel themselves more identified with the middle class is clearly shown by the standing headlines in the official organ of San Antonio's labor, the *Weekly Dispatch*, controled by the Trades Council. The headlines run as follows:

If the city owned the electric light plant, TAXES would be reduced.
If the city owned the water works, TAXES would be reduced.
If the city owned the street railway TAXES would be reduced.

It is hard to make workers believe that there is such a thing as a class struggle when employer and employee are members of the same lodge, of which there are numerous ones here.

That brings me to another chapter illustrating what an amount of uphill work we have. These secret societies, with all their mummery, ceremonies, sick and death benefits, etc., have a surprising attraction for the smaller man and for the workmen who have not become class conscious. With great glee they attend the social functions, blow-outs, etc., and promptly pay the dues and extra assessments—all in the hope of leaving their families in easy circumstances, when death puts an end to their earthly career. All goes well so long as the workmen has a steady job, or the small middle-class man a paying business. But the last ten years ought to have taught a lesson to every man whose thinking apparatus is in good working order. Alas, it has not! "They have ears to hear and hear not, eyes to see and see not." Assessments are growing larger from year to year, and one day the would-be beneficiary finds himself without work and unable to pay his dues. All the money he has paid in these many years is beyond recovery, and the future of his dear ones, whom he tried to shield beyond his own life, unassured.

Many of my personal acquaintances went through the experience, and still the organizers of these beneficiary orders are catching new victims daily. Not to say anything about the instability of these organizations, how different would it be if all these men could be induced to employ but one-fourth of that money and energy in the effort to bring about a complete revolution of our economic conditions, rendering superfluous the necessity of trying to provide for the future by pinching oneself. To teach these poor dupes that it is much more rational to leave to their descendants a social order in which every worker is able to employ himself and is assured that he will receive the full social share of his labor, thereby eliminating all beneficiary or other organizations, is the mission of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. Down with all fakirs, whether they be found in or outside of so-called labor organizations! They all live off the working class.

In closing I wish to relate an incident illustrating both the fate of an educated proletarian under our present system and the shortcomings of the beneficiary organizations for workingmen. One Arthur Blenker, for many years claim agent for a local large jobber, committed suicide on New car's day. He was one of the best and most conscientious workers the firm ever employed, but for several years past his hearing had been impaired, and of late, caused by excessive and straining work, his eyes began to weaken. Upon consultation a specialist told him that he had to give up work on books, else his eyesight would be gone ere long. Being physically barred from any other work, nearly deaf, he knew his fate. Too proud

(Continued to page 4.)

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like the sheathen saber,
Ready to flash out at God's call,
O Chivalry of Labor!

Triumph and Toil are twins, and aye
Joy suns the cloud of sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom to-day
Brings victory to-morrow.

GERALD MASSEY.

FRICK OUT ON STRIKE.

Henry Clay Frick, the partner of Andrew Carnegie, of church-organ fame, has struck against his partner. This, in a nutshell, is the gist of the bill in equity filed on the 12th instant by Mr. Frick in Allegheny County, to restrict Mr. Carnegie from appropriating to himself large sums of moneys which the petitioner claims are his by right.

Already the "reform" press, together with its kindred—the yellow journals—have broken out with their morbid railleries on the "quarrels of greedy capitalists." But greed or no greed, the Frick-Carnegie conflict is meat for sober consideration, wholly unconnected with "personalities" and well connected with some of the wheels in the internal mechanism of capitalism.

It is a capitalist theory—the Depews have after-dinnered on it; the "Rev." Paxtons of Russell Sage imbroglio fame have made it the text of many a sermon; the lackey professors have bestowed essays on the subject; the Green Goods Guntons have delivered "labor addresses" on the motto; capitalist political stump speakers have yelled themselves hoarse thereon; capitalist courts have rendered decisions to that effect, and, unless our memory plays us false, the Carnegies themselves have, in lecture halls and other places orated thereon—that "the capitalist and the workingmen are partners." That this theory is but capitalist flim-flam and what the flim-flam is intended to conceal, the suit of Frick vs. Carnegie will help to illustrate.

What the rights—at least, the powers—of partners are, may be seen from this suit. A partner who thinks himself aggrieved can set in operation the machinery of government in his behalf; and that machinery is ready at hand with the power to enforce its decisions: back of the placidly calm court decrees stands the physical power of marshals, sheriffs, police, militia, and if need be, federal troops. All of these are within the reach of the "partner." Even those who never thought of that, must realize it now; even if they do not go through the thrillingly interesting detailed statements of Mr. Frick's bill in equity, the headlines, graciously furnished by the papers, give the hint quite clearly. Now, stick a pin there.

What's sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. What one "partner" may do, another must also be able to do. No opportunities for governmental redress open to one "partner" may be barred out to another "partner." In short, a "partner" is a "partner." Now, then, if capitalists and their workingmen are "partners," and one of these partners, the capitalist, has certain remedies, such as we see Mr. Frick resorting to, it must inevitably follow that the other partners have access to the same remedies.

About eight years ago, 4,000 "partners" of Messrs. Frick & Carnegie (the steel and iron workers employed by the concern) felt themselves aggrieved against their "partners," Carnegie & Frick, upon lines identical in substance with those upon which Partner Frick now feels aggrieved against Partner Carnegie: they also claimed that their "partners" (Frick & Carnegie) were trying to "freeze them out" and to deprive them of sundry sums of money due to them as their share in the "partnership." Did these 4,000 "partners" file a bill in equity against their capitalist "partners?" To put the question is to answer it. They could not; the mechanism of capitalist law provided no wheel for THEM to turn in their favor. The only wheels that could at all turn in that instance were not accessible to them; these were the police and militia; and these did turn, and with a vengeance, and ground the "partner" working man to dust. The contrast between what Partner Frick can do the moment he apprehends that Partner Carnegie is seeking to "freeze him out," and what Partner Labor could do, when it felt itself being "frozen out" tells the tale, and exposes the "partnership of capitalists and workingmen" swindle.

The working class is a slave class, with the capitalist as its master; and the mechanism of capitalist society tears to shreds all the silly drapery of "partnership," "brotherhood," etc., with which capitalist knavery tries to conceal the fact.

THE STRUGGLE FOR RIGHT.

With the beginning of the present war in South Africa, some "moral" capitalist papers began to moralize on the affair from a singularly vulgar view-point, and have kept it up ever since. Their line of argument is this:

"It matters not whether the Boers or whether the English are right. Say the Boers are; even then every humane man must wish them to be speedily defeated. The power of England is tremendous; that of the Boers is insignificant by comparison. They are bound to lose. The sooner they lose the less will the effusion of blood be at an end. Humanity demands the speedy defeat of the Boers."

Such reasoning insinuates the quintessence of vulgarity and immorality in human action.

We shall not here waste much space on the fact that what has been taken for "tremendous power" more than once has gone down before what was taken for insignificance in comparison. Nor care we to make much of the fact that the point happens to have been illustrated by the very race that now is standing up against England. The power of Spain was in the sixteenth century more overshadowing than that of England is to-day, and yet it was the ancestors of these very South Africa Hollanders who stood up in Europe against, and after eighty years of struggle, wrung their freedom from the then "Omnipotent" Spain. Nor is it important to the purpose to inquire on whose side—Boer or British—right lies in this conflict. The vulgarity and immorality of the stand taken by those who, proceeding from the theory that the Boers are bound to lose in the end, therefore they should surrender from the start, lies in this, that, upon such principle, Wrong would have free sway. Such an attitude is typically bourgeois in its poltroonery.

Whether able to successfully resist Wrong, or not, the moral man will ever strike a blow for Right. No such blow ever is lost. Wrong, resisted, even if unsuccessfully, is Wrong weakened; and no effort in that direction is ever effort wasted.

The final victory of Right has for its broad basis untold preliminary blows for Right, that failed to be completely successful. Whatever in civilization is to-day worth having, is the combined echo of all the blows that have ever been struck for Right—not one of them not counting.

GUILTY!

The final affidavits of the "Volkszeitung" in the case that Section New York brought before the Attorney-General for the dissolution of the corporation may be summed up in the word "Guilty" and the confession is made all the more emphatic by the volume of words with which the attempt is made to cover up the ugly word.

The infamy of long withholding moneys collected for the Idaho miners, the padded appearance of the "assets," these and several other charges are all proven by the very nature of the attempted denials; the charge of a sinking and now ridiculously small circulation (about 6,000) so small as to convict the paper of the crime of raising money under false pretenses in the gathering of advertisements—this charge is proved by silence, with not the least attempt made to deny it. As far as this set of charges is concerned, the fact stands out clear that the "Volkszeitung" is an immoral concern, run for immoral purposes, whose connection with the Labor Movement of America could not too soon be severed.

But there was another set of charges throwing light upon another feature of the case, to wit, the charges showing that the "Volkszeitung" of right belongs to Section New York, S. L. P., but has been stolen from it. This charge was grounded on the history of the organization of the Publishing Association, and was stated in the preliminary affidavits of Section New York. The truthfulness of these affidavits was thereupon denied by the lager beer Anarchist, Justus Schwab, who, in his affidavit in rebuttal, gave what purported to be, of his own knowledge, the real history of the formation of the Publishing Association. In that affidavit a wholly different story was told, and the Publishing Association was represented as the property of its stockholders. Thereupon, Section New York stayed in the head of the Anarchist affidavit with documentary proof, as published in THE PEOPLE of the 4th inst. In these, its closing affidavits, the "Volkszeitung" presents upon this point the figure of a nailed toad. Its answer is to the effect that "it does not remember anything on the subject." ! ! !

* * *

The Party press must be the Party's property, absolutely and unqualifiedly, and guarded like the apple of its eye. The confiding laxness of the past must be and is at an end.

By the burning ruins of the "Volkszeitung," a lesson of first magnitude is taught.

Two articles in this week's front page—the one reporting the signal victory of Arthur Keep in Wallingford, Ct., over a capitalist politician at a workingman's meeting; the other reporting the recent conflict in Boston, Mass., between the cigarmakers and their employees—contribute their ample share to make two things evident: First, that the capitalists are a lot of ungrateful dogs not to raise statues of gold for the Labor Fakirs. The two articles, each in its way, reveal the fact that pure-and-simpledom is a capitalist ally, keeping, on the one hand, the workers in a mental condition to be devoured by the capitalist sharks.

Second, that the Socialist needs but bravely to break in, and the fakirs' spell is broken.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 19.—Municipal nominations of the Socialist Labor Party have been made, 1,700 signatures on nomination blanks collected on them and duly filed.

Now that the cheat Miller, of Franklin Syndicate notoriety, has been nabbed, and that his "partners" and other agencies in crime are being raked in, mourning, thick and black, has fallen over wide areas of the New York kangaroos, many of whom had officiated as pullers-in for Miller. They expect at every moment to be nabbed, too. If these gentlemen are locked up, it will seriously affect the kangaroo plan of indulging in a "trial of strength;" i. e., setting up a ticket under their own name. The locking up of twenty, or even ten, kangaroos would simply deplete the kangaroo "forces."

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The New York *New Era* recently furnished as horrible an example as can be wished for of the horrible habit of flinging phrases that convey no meaning.

Answering a correspondent, who urged the excellencies of the Socialist Labor Party, the *New Era*, with many flattering remarks upon the "pluck," "persistence," etc., etc., of the Socialists, closes, saying:

"But what we are surprised at in their (the Socialists') course is their persistent adherence to the attempt to secure the adoption of their ideal under the present 'party' system."

What is meant here by the phrase, "the present party system?" It is a meaningless expression, conveying no idea, and, beginning with the *New Era* itself, could not be explained; at any rate, utterly unexplainable remains the theory that the existing party system stands, or possibly could stand in the way of a political view's being carried to victory.

When such vague, and, through their vagueness, misleading phrases are used, one must avoid increasing the confusion that they create by attempting to explain what might possibly be in their utterer's mind. The fact remains that the "present party system," whatever that may mean, in no way stands in the path of Socialism; on the contrary, it is a parliamentary way of "ascertaining the mind of the hou..," and as such it is a weapon of civilized warfare.

The Seattle, Wash., *Union Record* illustrates how unwise it is for a bad reasoner to furnish the reasons for his conclusions. It publishes as a "conclusion" the view that "the American Federation of Labor is a glorious reality." Had it stuck to that and gone no further, one might leave its "conclusion" untouched: "a glorious reality" may be a correct term for the A. F. of L. as far as its officers and other labor fakirs are concerned, who, through the A. F. of L. can rake in boodle to their hearts' content; the term "a glorious reality," may, therefore, be quite correct in such an instance. Unfortunately, however, for the *Union Record* it proceeds to give the reasons for its conclusion, and therein slips badly. It says:

"The labor union (the A. F. of L.) helps the union men to achieve their immediate sordid ends, the filling of their stomachs, at the least expenditure of effort."

This reason is false. Let the thousands upon thousands of A. F. of L. compositors, who are going about asking for old clothes and other cast off utilities, speak up; let the thousands upon thousands A. F. of L. cigarmakers, working, if at all working, for starvation wages at the expenditure of long hours of effort, speak up; let the A. F. of L. miners, who are starved for bread and fed on lead, speak up; and so down the list. To them, the A. F. of L., whatever else it may be, is certainly not "glorious;" a reality it is, but it is that kind of a reality that victims are not apt to glorify.

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* had better read up on the history of parties in America. If it did, it would be more cautious how it sneers at "third parties;" it would know that all its talk about "this country not having room for more than two parties" is silly. The history of this country is the history of successful third parties. The present G. O. P. itself was a "third party" at one time, and infinitely weaker than the S. L. P. is to-day.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

Their Attitude on Party Discipline and Liberty.

A few weeks ago a cursory view of the French Socialist Congress was given in these columns; that is, such a view only as the unofficial and therefore incomplete or colored reports at hand, supplemented by certain data otherwise available, permitted to present with necessary reservations. But in the light of additional information and recent occurrences, the two salient points to which special attention was then called; namely (1), the Guesdes amendment against Socialist participation in bourgeois government, and (2) the subjection of papers calling themselves Socialist organs to the control of the Party—appear in bolder relief and may be definitely termed the essential acts of the Congress. Not only they constitute the basis of the union which it was the purpose of that representative gathering to effect between the various Socialist fractions, but they are the fundamental conditions upon which alone this union, formally accepted and decreed by the Congress, can pass from its present state of abstract resolution into the domain of concrete facts.

As already explained, the Congress was in part composed of delegates representing organizations that had welcomed the entrance of Millerand in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet. But the majority was composed of Guesdists and Blanquists, stern militants, led by veterans of the International and the Commune, opposed to any individual act of prominent Socialists, and with stronger reason to any party policy that might involve, or be construed as involving, an economic compromise with the bourgeoisie, a political alliance with a bourgeois party, or a deviation of any sort and under any circumstances from the straight class conscious line of battele plainly marked out by the very nature of the class struggle.

"Socialist" Press.

Now it must be observed that, with the exception of a few special trade and Party organs, chiefly weeklies of limited circulation, the "Socialist" press of France actually belongs to capitalists or bourgeois of a liberal turn of mind, who, for reasons best known to themselves, allow their property to be used for socialistic propaganda. It was with money supplied by persons of means that *La Petite Republique* was founded by Millerand as an "independent Socialist newspaper," for the declared purpose of "uniting" the Socialist fractions into one great political party.

La Lanterne is owned by the multi-millionaire, Pereire, a family name, it is true, not less famous in the history of the Saint-Simonians (or Utopian Socialists of sixty-five years ago) than in the annals of corrupt finance under the imperial regime of Napoleon-le-petit.

La Depeche, of Toulouse, a provincial daily, whose circulation extends over thirty departments of France, numbers among its regular contributors, by the side of Millerand and Jaures, such Radical Republicans and Radical Socialists, so-called, as G. Clemenceau, Camille Pelletan, Henry Berenger, etc., all supporters of Millerand—at least for the time being.

To the American bonafide Socialist, now digging deeply into his pocket for a DAILY PEOPLE that shall belong to his own Socialist Labor Party, this state of the French Socialist press must appear extraordinary and deplorable. Yet, all things considered, it is less extraordinary, and unquestionably less disgusting, than the state of that portion of the German-American press, which, founded by Socialists with Socialist money, has become the mouthpiece of the meanest and dirtiest middle class interests, and entered into a corrupt alliance with the most unscrupulous labor fakirs for the disruption of the Socialist Labor Party.

In France, a number of "intellectuals," high minded and well intentioned, shocked at the economic and political crimes of the capitalist powers, were attracted to Socialism by the force which its well trained proletarian cohorts had begun to display under the lead of stalwart agitators. Before they had broken away from their middle class moorings, these new converts were already popular writers and orators, enjoying, as advanced Republicans, the confidence of many workingmen, to whom Socialism was still a sealed book or a red spectre. But the moment they declared themselves Socialists, they were without an organ through which they could speak to their poor followers, and they could not have any unless the capitalists who had previously exploited their brains—the capitalists especially engaged in the manufacture of newspapers—were prevailed upon, or spontaneously moved by fear or greed, to provide the means for the creation of a Socialist press. And it must be granted that, with the instrument thus placed in their hands, considering all the difficulties sufficiently suggested by the character of its ownership, these men upon the whole, did magnificent work. One may regret the mistake they made in considering and countenancing the entrance of Millerand in the cabinet as a Socialist victory productive of permanent advantages, a mistake obviously traceable to some remnant of intellectual confusion on the nature of the class struggle. But it is safe to assert that all such confusion must have been dissipated by the Socialists Congress, which not only repudiated the idea of Socialist participation in a bourgeois government, but notified the "Socialist" press that it must place itself under the control of the Party, or be repudiated also; a notice that is only preliminary to the actual ownership of the press by the Party, as declared then and there by various delegates.

Since then not one of these men, or the organizations which they represented, has evinced a rebellious spirit. The habitat of the genus kangaroo, and of that nondescript species in particular, long eared and snake headed, that takes crab steps, is evidently limited to this continent.

French Anti-Popery.

Of course, the Radical Republicans and Radical Socialists, so-called—the great bourgeois intellectuals upon whom their former associates, now simply "Socialists," had vainly called for several years to honestly give up their mental acrobatics on the edge of the social revolutionary torrent, and to bravely cast themselves into its impetuous waters—were incensed at the decisions of the Congress. In the Toulouse paper, *La Depeche*, Henri Berenger promptly came out with surpassing eloquence of the idealistic order in condemnation of the "Pope" Jules Guesdes, and in defense of the "free individual." The "narrow discipline" of the Guesdists is intolerable to that "broad intellectual," who never was and never will be a Socialist, yet prays ever so much for Socialist unity. "Think," he says, "of a central committee empowered to control the acts and the very thought of the deputies and journalists of the Party. Mediocre men controlling—aye, censuring—such men as Jaures, Gerault-Richard, Viviani or Fournière!"

Jaures' Masterly Attitude.

But Berenger had hardly stepped forward as the champion of Jaures' independence, when Jaures himself laid him low. Hear this statement in his vigorous reply, published a few days later by the same paper, under the significant heading, "Discipline and Liberty:"

"According to M. Berenger and other persons, Guesdes and his friends have imposed upon those who were known as Independent, Socialists, and who now want to be called briefly Socialists, a discipline repugnant to their notions of liberty. This is a downright untruth. . . . That we demanded Party unity, logically implied that we did not want general chaos substituted for divided organization. We had a thorough comprehension of the fact NNNNNFRENCH SOCIALISTSU UU1 that the larger the Party would be, the more imperative would the necessity become of an effective control over its representatives, mouthpieces and agents of all sorts. And let me say right here, without, I believe, committing a breach of propriety, and solely for the purpose of putting to an end all possible misapprehension, that the text adopted by the Congress was the very text which I had submitted to the commission, not only concerning the chief features of the organization plan, but notably concerning the press."

Having thus plainly stated his position and the share he took in bringing forth the very measures which proved so shocking to the Berenger class of "broad intellectuals," Jaures examines their arguments and in his masterly style makes kindling wood of their free lances. "By definition," he says, "a party is composed of men bound together by common ideas, purposes and methods. These men, these units would otherwise constitute a mob, not a party. . . . It is not merely the right of the organized proletariat, when, after a long period of physical and intellectual conflict, it has reached that state of cohesion and consciousness which takes form in one great Socialist Party; but it is its imperative duty—aye, its supreme law of safety, its law of life and action—to cast out of its body every element of disruption. It is proper, it is necessary, it is inevitable, and it is good for it to exercise over its adherents the control provided for by our Congress. If a self-styled Socialist writer ridicules or adulterates the doctrines of the Party, ignores its declarations, or professes contempt for its decisions, let the commission appointed by the Party take such measures as will effectually prevent him from surprising the good faith of its militants; let the warning be instantly issued by the appointed guardians of the Party's integrity: 'Beware, comrades! This man, who claims to be with us, is not of us."

And mark this sentence, every word of which would literally apply to the conflict between our own Socialist Labor Party and the *Volkszeitung* conspirators:

"What! A so-called Socialist organ—a paper claiming to be exclusively socialist—will ridicule a Party concept, or, more perfidious still, will attempt to switch off the working class movement on a track of empirical bourgeois reformism, and the repudiation of such a paper by the Socialist Party, be deemed an act of tyranny! Nonsense!"

Union Implies Discipline.

Concerning his own vigorous initiative and prodigious activity in he agitation consequent upon the Dreyfus affair, Jaures explains that he did not obey the impulse of his own revolted conscience until he had, owing to the lack of Party unity, failed to bring together in conference the various Socialist fractions. Had the Party then been organized as it now is, he would not have experienced any difficulty in presenting his views, and he would, of course have pressed upon its consideration the importance and benefit of collective action. To be sure some delay might have been caused by discussion, but in the end "we would have appeared on the field of battle with a force a hundredfold greater than we were able to muster by individual action." In the councils of the Party the greatest freedom of speech and opinion must and does prevail, as was sufficiently shown at the Congress, but when we face the enemy we must present an unbroken front, and the decisions of the Party must be carried out without a murmur.

And Jaures concludes: "O ye intellectuals! Merged into the Party, moved by its proletarian spirit, directed by its clear sighted, class conscious will, you can be a great force. Outside of it, left to your individual impulses, you can never be but uncertain shadows, such as are seen upon ruined walls on a half sunny day!"

Manifestly, in his conception of "Discipline and Liberty," Jaures is at one with the "suspending" N. E. C. of the United States Socialist Labor Party, but it is the good fortune of our French comrades that the refractory elements which he rightly says must be disowned and kept out, are generally of honest, though hard metal, already more or less improved by Socialist pressure, and capable, perhaps, of further amelioration by severe treatment, whereas the American kangaroo is a degenerate, capable only of further degeneracy under treatment of any sort.

Lectures.

[Notices for this column must be in not later than Monday morning.]

CLEVELAND, O.:
March 7—"Socialism and Utopia," 1038 Payne avenue, corner Henry street.

DENVER, COLO.:
Feb. 25—"Modern Socialism," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street.
March 4—W. Holmes, "The International," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street.

DETROIT, MICH.:
Feb. 25—Meiko Meyer, "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance vs. The A. F. of L." 313 Gratiot avenue.

NEW YORK:
Feb. 25—B. O'Toole, "The Irish Race, Present, Past and Future," 414 East 71st street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
March 4—Charles Kroll, "The Last Days," Textile Hall, Olneyville square.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
Feb. 25—E. H. Mercadier, "Legislation against the Working Class," 909½ Market street (Pythian Castle).
March 4—T. M. Anthony, "Progress," 909½ Market street (Pythian Castle).

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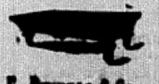

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Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN (with black eye around his eyes).—'Tis simply shameful and 'tis sad!

UNCLE SAM.—Meseems you are in great pain. Is it bodily, or is it mental?

B. J. (with an I-don't-quite-trust-you look).—'Tis bodily and mainly mental.

U. S.—Come, come! Unbosom!

B. J.—Well, you see, it is this way: Socialism is so beautiful——

U. S.—Correct!

B. J.—The Socialist Republic is so grand——

U. S.—Correct, again.

B. J.—The whole conception is so noble, so exalting, so humane; think of everyone who wants to work having a chance, and not being plundered, of keeping the fruits of his labor; "grand" is no word for it.

U. S.—You are wonderfully correct to-day. Now what are you carrying up your sleeves. Out with it!

B. J.—Yes, I will out with it. It is simply scandalous how the Socialists are marring this beautiful idea with their ranting about "classes"——

U. S.—Ah!

B. J.—And "struggles"——

U. S.—Aha!

B. J.—And with all such theories of turbulence and war——

U. S.—Hah!

B. J.—You don't need to be "ahaing." Why, only last night I heard a Socialist getting up at a meeting, and lambasting a lovely Christian Socialist, who had just delivered a most sweet address on Socialism.

U. S.—Was he "lambasted" for that?

B. J.—No; not for that;——

U. S.—What for, then?

B. J.—He lambasted him for saying that the tactics, methods and ways of the Socialist Labor Party could only keep Socialism away, and that the way to bring Socialism on was the Christian Socialist way.

U. S.—And did he say what that way was?

B. J.—Oh, yes: Just preach Socialism; just show people the iniquities of the capitalist system, and contrast them with the beatitudes of Socialism. In that way the people's hearts would be captured; capitalism would drop of its own accord, and——

U. S.—And hocuspocus, the Socialist Republic would be thar, eh?

B. J.—Why, of course; it couldn't help being there.

U. S.—Well, that "Christian" Socialist deserved the lambasting that he got.

B. J. (throws up both his arms in mute despair)—There you have it. You are like all of them.

U. S.—Your "Christian" Socialist is an impostor.

B. J.—Yes, yes, yes; always calling good people names! Always denouncing those who don,t think just like you! Always——

U. S.—A truce with your lamentations. See here: Would I be "calling you names" if you declared you were as thin as a rail and I said you were a liar?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I am just the opposite of "thin as a rail."

U. S.—For the same reason your "Christian" Socialist is an impostor.

B. J.—How so?

U. S.—Why do you imagine he calls himself a "Christian" Socialist?

B. J.—Because he is a Christian first, and would have Christian methods to bring about the change.

U. S.—And what are those Christian methods?

B. J.—Sermons, good example and constant preaching of the Good Word.

U. S.—In other words, he holds out the idea that Socialism should be brought on by the methods that Christianity was brought on, eh?

B. J. (rejoiced)—Just so!

U. S.—And it is for just saying that and then preaching the gospel of "sermons and declamations" as the means of bringing on Socialism that I call him an impostor.

B. J.—That's wrong!

U. S.—Let's see. Just answer me this question: Do you imagine we would have Christianity to-day if only sermons and declamations had been used to introduce it?

B. J. looks stumped.

U. S.—The most absurd name to take by those who denounce the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party as violent, is "Christian Socialist." Christianity had to be sabred int othe heads of the "heathens:" Charles, named the Great, had 30,000 of them killed to clear the way for his Christianity; it was with sword in hand, and in full armor, that Constantine, before him, hewed the path for his Christianity; it was fire, and sword, and carnage that laid the foundation for the Christian structure of brotherly love. The Socialist Labor Party may or may not be right in its tactics: I leave that aside for the present: but it is the height of impostorship to denounce these tactics as harsh, and then to preach the tactics of the "Christian Socialists'" Christianity.

These people are doubly impostors——

B. J.—But——

U. S.—These people are doubly impostors. They are impostors in that they insinuate false history; and they are impostors in that they know that the capitalist hyenas would want nothing better than to have the Socialist Labor Party "preach" and act like a moon calf: preach and let the capitalist in quiet enjoyment of their ill gotten powers. That's why I call them impostors. Now, what have you got to say?

B. J. (After a long pause)—They are impostors.

U. S.—Might is the midwife of Right, and the upholder of Right. Be you ever so right, if you have not the might to enforce it, or, having such might, won't use it, Wrong will trample on you. But this much I tell you, I would not be marching towards the Socialist Republic with the happy heart that I do, if I imagined that its enforcement would require the carnage that the enforcement of Christianity has required. Fie upon the oily tongued, double faced "Christian Socialist" denouncers of the S. L. P.

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"CAPITALIST ABSTAINER."

The Modern Knight of the Woeful Countenance.

Except as personified capital, the capitalist has no historical value, and no right to that historical existence, which, to use an expression of the witty Lichnowsky, "hasn't got no date." And so far only is the necessity for his own transitory existence implied in the transitory necessity for the capitalist mode of production. But so far as he is personified capital, it is not values in use and the enjoyment of them, but exchange value and its augmentation that spur him into action. Fanatically bent on making value expand itself, he ruthlessly forces the human race to produce for production's sake; he thus forces the development of the productive powers of society, a society in which the full and free development of every individual forms the ruling principle. Only as personified capital is the capitalist respectable. As such, he shares with the miser the passion for wealth, as wealth. But that which, in the miser, is a mere idiosyncracy, is, in the capitalist, the effect of the social mechanism, of which he is but one of the wheels. Moreover, the development of capitalist production makes it constantly necessary to keep increasing the amount of capital laid out in a given industrial undertaking, and competition makes the immanent laws of capitalist production to be felt by each individual capitalist as external coercive laws. It compels him to keep constantly extending his capital in order to preserve it, but extend it he cannot, except by means of progressive accumulation.

When the Capitalist "Abstained."

So far, therefore, as his actions are a mere function of capital—endowed as capital is, in his person, with consciousness and a will—his own private consumption is a robbery perpetrated on accumulation, just as in bookkeeping by double entry, the private expenditure of the capitalist is placed on the debtor side of his account against his capital. To accumulate is to conquer the world of social wealth, to increase the mass of human beings exploited by him, and thus to extend both the direct and the indirect sway of the capitalist.

But original sin is at work everywhere. As capitalist production, accumulation and wealth become developed, the capitalist ceases to be the mere incarnation of capital. He has a fellow feeling for his own Adam, and his education gradually enables him to smile at the rage for asceticism as a mere prejudice of the old-fashioned miser. While the capitalist of the classical type brands individual consumption as a sin against his function, and as "abstinence" from accumulating, the modernized capitalist is capable of looking upon accumulation as "abstinence" from pleasure.

Two souls, alas, do dwell within his breast;
The one is ever parting from the other.

At the historical dawn of capitalist production—and every capitalist upstart has personally to go through this historical stage—avarice and desire to get rich are the ruling passions. But the progress of capitalist production not only creates a world of delights; it lays open, in speculation and the credit system, a thousand sources o. sudden enrichment. When a certain stage of development has been reached, a conventional degree of prodigality, which is also an exhibition of wealth, and, consequently, a source of credit, becomes a business necessity to the "unfortunate" capitalist. Luxury enters into capital's expenses of representation. Moreover, the capitalist gets rich, not like the miser, in proportion to his personal labor and restricted consumption, but at the same rate as he squeezes out the labor-power of others, and enforces on the laborer abstinence from all life's enjoyments. Although, therefore, the prodigality of the capitalist never possesses the bona-fide character of the open-handed feudal lord's prodigality, but, on the contrary, has always lurking behind it the most sordid avarice and the most anxious calculation, yet his expenditure grows with his accumulation, without the one necessarily restricting the other. But along with this growth, there is at the same time developed in his breast a Faustian conflict between the passion for accumulation and the desire for enjoyment.

Dr. Aikin says, in a work published in 1795: "The trade of Manchester may be divided into four periods. First when manufacturers were obliged to work hard for their livelihood." They enriched themselves chiefly by robbing the parents whose children were bound as apprentices to them, the parents paid a high premium while the apprentices were starved. On the other hand, the average profits were low, and to accumulate, extreme parsimony was requisite. They lived like misers, and were far from consuming even the interest on their capital. "The second period, when they had begun to acquire little fortunes, but worked as hard as before"—for direct exploitation of labor costs labor, as every slave driver knows—"and lived in as plain a manner as before. . . . The third, when luxury began, and the trade was pushed by sending out riders for orders into every market town in the kingdom. . . . It is probable that few or no capitals of £3.000 to £4,000, acquired by trade, existed here before 1690. However, about that time, or a little later, the traders had got money beforehand, and began to build modern brick houses instead of those of wood and plaster." Even in the early part of the eighteenth century a Manchester manufacturer who placed a pint of foreign wine before his guests exposed himself to the remarks and headshakings of all his neighbors. Before the rise of machinery, a manufacturer's evening expenditure at the public house where they all met never exceeded sixpence for a glass of punch and a penny for a screw of tobacco. It was not till 1758—and this marks an epoch—that a person actually engaged in business was seen with an equipage of his own. "The fourth period"—the last thirty years of the eighteenth century—"is that in which expense and luxury have made great progress, and was supported by a trade extended by means of riders and factors through every part of Europe." What would the good Dr. Aikin say if he could rise from his grave and see the Manchester of to-day?

Contradictions in Capitalist "Reasoning."

Accumulate, accumulate! On that hang all the law and the prophets! "Industry furnishes the material which accumulates." Therefore, save, save—*i. e.*, reconvert the greatest possible portion of surplus value or surplus product into capital! Accumulation for accumulation's sake, production for production's sake—by this formula classical economy expressed the historical mission of the bourgeoisie, and did not for a single instant deceive itself over the birth throes of wealth. But what avails lamentation in the face of historical necessity? If to classical economy, the proletarian is but a machine for the production of surplus value, on the other hand the capitalist is, in its eyes, only a machine for the conversion of this surplus value into additional capital. Political economy takes the historical function of the capitalist in bitter earnest. In order to charm out of his bosom the awful conflict between the desire for enjoyment and the chase after riches, Malthus, about the year 1820, advocated a division of labor, which assigns to the capitalist actually engaged in production, the business of accumulating, and to the other sharers in surplus value—to the landlords, the place men, the beneficed clergy, etc.—the business of spending. It is of the highest importance, he says, "to keep separate the passion for expenditure and the passion for accumulation." The capitalists, having long been good livers and men of the world, uttered loud cries. "What," exclaimed one of their spokesmen, a disciple of Ricardo, "Mr. Malthus preaches high rents, heavy taxes, etc., so that the pressure of the spur may constantly be kept on the industrious by unproductive consumers! By all means production, production on a constantly increasing scale, runs the shibboleth; but production will, by such a process, be far more curbed in than spurred on. Nor is it quite fair thus to maintain in idleness a number of persons, only to pinch others, who are likely, from their characters, if you can force them to work, to work with success." Unfair as he finds it to spur on the industrial capitalist, by depriving his bread of its butter, yet he thinks it necessary to reduce the laborer's wages to a minimum in order "to keep him industrious." Nor does he for a moment conceal the fact that the appropriation of unpaid labor is the secret of surplus value.

Vulgar Phrases Instead of Actual Facts

The learned disputation—how the booty pumped out of the laborer may be divided, with most advantage to accumulation, between the industrial capitalist and the rich idler—was hushed in face of the French Revolution of July. Shortly afterward the town proletariat at Lyons sounded the tocsin of revolution, and the country proletariat of England began to set fire to farmyards and cornstacks. In England, Owenism began to spread; on the continent, St. Simonism an Fourierism. The hour of vulgar economy had struck. Exactly a year before Nassau W. Senior had discovered, at Manchester, that the profit (including interest) of capital is the product of the last hour of the twelve, he had announced to the world another discovery. "I substitute," he proudly says, "for the word capital, considered as an instrument of production, the word abstinence." An unparalleled sample this, of the discoveries of vulgar economy! It substitutes for an economic category, a sycophantic phrase—*reila tout*. "When the savage," says Senior, "makes bows, he exercises an industry, but he does not practice abstinence." This explains how and why, in the earlier states of society, the implements of labor were fabricated without abstinence on the part of the capitalist. "The more society progresses, the more abstinence is demanded"—namely from those who ply the industry of appropriating the fruits of other's industry. All the conditions for carrynig on the labor process are suddenly converted into so many acts of abstinence on the part of the capitalist. If the corn is not all eaten, but part of it also sown—abstinence of the capitalist. If the wine gets time to mature—abstinence of the capitalist. The capitalist robs his own self, whenever he "lends" [!] the instruments of production to the laborer"—that is, whenever, by incorporating labor power with them, he uses them to extract surplus value out of that labor power, instead of eating them up—steam-engines, cotton, railways, manure, horses and all; or, as the vulgar economist childishly puts it, instead of dissipating "their value" in luxuries and other articles of consumption. How the capitalists, as a class, are to perform that feat, is a secret that vulgar economy has hitherto obstinately refused to divulge. Enough that the world still jogs on, solely through the self-chastisement of this modern penitent of Vishnu, the capitalist. Not only accumulation, but the simple "conservation of a capital requires a constant effort to resist the temptation of consuming it." The simple dictates of humanity, therefore, plainly enjoins the release of the capitalist from this martyrdom and temptation, in the same way that the Georgian slaveowner was lately delivered—by the abolition of slavery in America—from the painful dilemma whether to squander the surplus product lashed out of his niggers entirely in champagne, or whether to reconvert a part of it into more niggers and more land.—MARX'S CAPITAL.

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION

will soon be issued. It will be a great convention, and to appreciate the proceedings every member of the Socialist Labor Party should be familiar with the

Proceedings of the Convention of 1896.

That was a great convention, too. The kangaroos were there, but they were masked. It took us three years to get them out, but we got there just the same.

Shortly after the 1896 Convention the National Executive Committee published the Proceedings in book form. This book can still be obtained, and a glance at its contents will show its importance at this time, especially to those who have joined the Party since then, and desire information as to its growth anterior to their joining.

CONTENTS:

List of Delegates. (This is interesting; get a copy and check off the Kangaroos.)
Report of the National Executive Committee:
1. Development of Capitalism Since Last Convention.
2. Growth of Socialism in Europe.
3. Growth of Socialism in America.
4. Pure and Simple Unions.
5. The Downfall of the K. of L.
6. The S. T. & L. A.
7. Party Organization—State Committees.—Sections.—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis "Labor."
8. The Cleveland "Faction."
9. Suspension of Section Cleveland.
10. Agitation Assessment.
11. Central Press Association.
12. Conclusion.
Brower's Address on the S. T. & L. A.
The Debate on the S. T. & L. A.
Discussion on the Organization of the N. E. C.
Discussion on the Organization of the State Committees.
Discussion on Organization of Sections.
Discussion on Organization of National Board of Appeals.
Discussion on Platform.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Sections should see to it that a copy of this Report is placed in every public library. Ten years from now it will be a valuable historical document.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

Five copies or over, 8 cents each.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
147 East 23d Street, New York.

DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged	$130.25
Sec. Collinsville, see per F. Glaser	5.00
Sec. Los Angeles, col. per C. Haller	15.00
Total	$150.00

C. PETERSEN, Cashier.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE MAJOR FUND.

DAILY PEOPLE MAJOR FUND.

Previously acknowledged from D. P. conference, N. Y.	$625.00
Previously acknowledged from D. P. committee	112.45
Total	$737.45
Received from D. P. conference, per E. Siff, Fin Sec'y	125.00
Grand total	$862.45

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

To Sections, comrades and sympathizers, greeting:

All arrangements for the entertainment and ball at Grand Palace on Sunday, March 25, 1900, under the auspices of Section New York, S. L. P., for the benefit of the Daily People fund, have been consummated. Tickets purchased before the above date, twenty-five cents. Tickets purchased at the ticket box on date of entertainment, thirty-five cents. The doors will open at 3 P. M. The entertainment will begin at 3.30 P. M., and will occupy the remainder of the afternoon. The Walter Damrosch Symphony Orchestra has been engaged for this purpose, and will render the entire programme, assisted by the best vocal and instrumental soloists obtainable. At 6 P. M. the fair will be opened, a prominent adjunct of which will be a loan exhibition and sale of pictures arranged by the Lithographers, L. A., S. T. and L. A. The Woman's Auxiliary Branch has also provided for this part of the entertainment by a rich display of all kinds of goods, novelties and souvenirs, assisted by several alliances of the L. T. and L. A. and sympathizers. At 8 P. M. the Orchestra will discourse sweet melody rhythmically attuned to suit the nimble amblings of the most fastidious dancers, for then the ball begins. While it is in progress a number of minor attractions will be in progress in the smaller halls.

All sections, members and sympathizers are requested to push the sale of tickets, or if too far removed from the city, contributions of money to the expense fund or of goods for the fair will be acceptable.

All goods for the fair should be sent to the Woman's Auxiliary Branch any evening at the Club Rooms, 242 East 80th street, or to L. Abelson, 98 Avenue C, Manhattan.

All monies should be sent to the Financial Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, at 308 East 13th street. Tickets can be had at the following places:

NEW YORK:—
Daily People Conference.
General Committee, Section New York, every second and fourth Saturday at 528 East 11th street.
Entertainment Committee; every Friday evening at 242 East 80th street.
Woman's Auxiliary Branch; every evening.
L. Abelson; daily, at 98 Avenue C, Manhattan.
The People; daily, at 61 Beekman street, Manhattan.
The Abend Blatt; daily at 9 Rutger street, Manhattan.
Arbeteren; daily at 35 Frankfort street, Manhattan.
Il Proletario; daily at 176 West Houston street, Manhattan.
All subdivisions in Greater New York (See calendar elsewhere).
Eckstein Bros'. Cigar Store, 72 Avenue B, Manhattan.
Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue, Manhattan.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
Section New York, S. L. P.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

At the meeting held on Sunday, Feb. 18th, Comrade A. C. Akins was chairman. The secretary being absent on account of illness, Comrade E. Katz was elected secretary pro tem. Following new delegates were seated: Max Klausmer, additional delegate from 34th and 35th A. D.; Otto Barthel, from 30th A. D., in place of D. M. Klein, and C. Nylen, from Scandanavian section. Comrades from Tarrytown, N. Y., request for Daily People supplies was was turned over to National Daily People Committee. A committee from the Italian branch, S. L. P., appeared and inquired as to ways and means to aid Daily People conference's work. A supply of stamps were given them and they were requested to be regularly represented by delegates. Comrade Ableson was instructed to communicate with secretaries of all party organizations, requesting them to notify their respective membership of the important Daily People mass meeting, to be held on next Sunday, Feb. 25th, at 3 p. m. (For further information see announcement.) On account of this mass meeting there will be no meeting of the Daily People Conference till next Sunday after, March 4th. Entertainment committee requested that they have engaged Damrosch's Symphony Orchestra for the Daily People Festival, to be held in Grand Central Palace on Sunday afternoon and evening, March 25th, at the cost of $200. That an opportunity will thus be afforded to hear and enjoy a musical performance usually inaccessible to workingmen and at a small cost. (For details see advertisement.) Comrades of neighboring cities and States are requested to send on various articles for the fair to be held at that time, to L. Abelson, 98 Avenue C. L. Abelson was elected a committee to the trustees of Daily People according to the request of Entertainment Committee.

Roll call showed the following organizations represented: Manhattan Ass. Dists. 6th and 10th, 9th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d and 33d., 34th and 35th. Kings 21st A. D., Br. 2., Section Hudson County.

Financial Report:

MANHATTAN:

8th Ass. Dist	$ 4 60
13th Ass. Dist	10 00
19th and 21st Ass. Dist	20 00
26th Ass. Dist	5 65
28th Ass Dist	32 00
30th Ass. Dist	3 00
32d and 33d Ass. Dist	20 00
34th and 35th Ass. Dist	35 25

KINGS:

21st, Br. 2	3 00
Sect. Hudson County	3 00
	$136 50

The following districts reported pledges, payments upon which have been made:

MANHATTAN:

13th Ass. Dist.—	
Orkar Luderer	$12 00
Geo. Luck	10 00
A. Bahnsen	10 00
Chas. Orst	5 00
John Holler	5 00
Frank Casper	5 00
J. Donohue	5 00

(Continued to page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Don't write on both sides of the sheet.
Don't write on tissue paper.
Don't write with pencil.
Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred.
Don't crowd your lines.
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet.
Don't abbreviate.
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter.
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings.
Don't write your signature as though you wished to remain incognito.
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled.
Don't write on sheets of uneven size.
Don't take this ill.

The Swindle Label in Detroit.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to add my testimony to value, or, rather lack of value and even harmfulness of the cigarmakers' label to that of your contributors.

This town, before the great strike, a few years ago, was considered a fairly good label town; but since then it is, as we say in the trade, "On the bum." You see, we struck and lost. Then the union and the A. F. of L. boycotted all the non-union shops. Well, we thought that we would soon smash the bosses to pieces. But the result is this: We has more cigarmakers in this city now than ever before, but we have less union members; the union shops are doing less business, but the boycotted shops are working night and day.

Now, every effort was made to injure the trade of the non-union shops, hoping thereby to force them to terms; but our label has no effect; in fact, the non-union shops are doing so well that in a short time there is to be a new shop opened in what we call the "Pollack district," where cigars are going to be manufactured which will be placed in the market at from $9 to $24 a thousand despite all boycott and label.

It is a positive fact that the large sums of money raised by the rank and file for "label agitation" do not do any good whatever; they do good only to the labor fakirs who are put on junketing tours to "boom label."

MEMBER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF AMERICA.
Detroit, Mich., Feb. 3.

As to the Utah Constitutional Amendment for Referendum and Initiative.

To THE PEOPLE—I am a member of the Socialist Labor Party of this state, and I desire information.

At the meeting of the last State Legislature of Utah, a resolution passed both branches by a very large majority proposing an amendment to the state constitution relatin to direct legislation by the people. Section 1, after defining the duties of the State Legislature, adds a subdivision as follows:

"2d, and the people of the state of Utah as hereinafter stated: The legal voters of such fractional part thereof, of the state of Utah as may be provided by law under such conditions and in such time as may be provided by law, may institute any desired legislation and cause the same to be submitted to a vote of the people for approval or rejection, or may require any law passed by the legislature, except any law passed by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house of the legislature, to be submitted to the voters of the state before such law take effect.

"The legal voters, or such fraction thereof, as may be provided by law, of any legal subdivision of the state under such conditions and in such manner and within such time as may be provided by law may institute any desired legislation and cause the same to be submitted to the vote of the people of such legal subdivision for approval or rejection, or may require any law or ordinance passed by the law making body of said legal subdivision to be submitted to the voters thereof before any such law or ordinance shall take effect."

Section 2 provides that the registration of all laws regarding this enacting clause etc., etc., and goes on to provide for the submitting of the resolution to the vote of the people at the next general election.

Now, having stated the scope of the resolution as briefly as I could, I ask if, holding the political faith that I do, it would be consistent for me to vote for the proposed constitutional amendment when it is submitted to the people next November?

W. W. EVANS.
Member Section Salt Lake City.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 10.

[Most assuredly, vote for the proposed amendment. Coming up in the manner it does, the only possible danger that it can bring along is the danger of the superstition that in many minds attaches to the power of form. That danger must be left for the Utah comrades to counteract and remove. They will have to emphasize in and out of season, the fact that there is no mystic power in a referendum or initiative vote, any more than there is in any election vote; that the suffrage is only a means to express a conviction; and that the suffrage can not rise above the intelligence that cast it. The right to vote for candidates to office does not impart the correct knowledge of whom to vote for; whence we see to-day capitalist candidates returned to office by workingmen's votes. Similarly it would be in the case of the referendum. It is merely an opportunity for the workers to express intelligently class conscious political convictions; but if they have not the intelligence to do that, the opportunity will remain utilized, just as now the opportunity to vote for the right candidate goes to waste; and such added opportunity would only serve to rivet upon the working class, by their acts, the yoke of capitalism that they bear. It will be the Utah S. L. P.'s duty to make this fact clear, lest the superstitition, that the referendum will, of itself, work good, lead to added despondency through disappointment. Vote for this referendu mamendment; and then agitate, educate and organize on class conscious lines so that the suffrage be wielded intelligently.

Otherwise would it be if the question were whether S. L. P. men should vote for any capitalist candidate because he or his party promises the referendum. In such a case the answer would be emphatically, No. Capitalist parties could well afford to promise referendums, etc., and use such promises as bait to catch labor votes with, whereby to keep the militia, military and other powers in capitalist hands, while at the same time cheating the people with the notion that the referendum is in itself a panacea.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

News from Woburn, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—Woburn is a place in Massachusetts that has not been heard from much. We are not very noisy, but we are building foundations for a strong section in the near future. It is worth while for the comrades of Massachusetts to take notice of this place: It has a population of about 14,000, with a larger proportion of wage workers than any other place in Massachusetts of its size. Nationality, mostly Irish, pretty good fighters when they wake up. In the best days of K. of L. they had a membership of 23,000. But the labor misleader faked them as usual so that they lost all confidence in the labor movement. For the last six years there have been no labor organizations here, neither have we any labor fakirs, social democrats, colonizationists, utopians, nor single taxers, and never were there any populists ever here. The workers are simply honest, but deceived democratic and republican voters.

The first Socialist meeting ever held in Woburn was last year, and we did fairly well under the circumstances.

The principal business here is leather tanners, and last spring the American Hide and Leather Company bought and froze them all out. Now we have a leather trust. The Socialist Labor Party, being abreast of the times, organized in Woburn at about the same time. The present leather industry here is owned by a few capitalists unknown in Woburn, while of course the large number of wageworkers, citizens of Woburn, have no chance of ever becoming manufacturers themselves. That is forcing them to study the principles of their own class interest politically, so that the small (gipsy-moth) politicians will see their finish with the aid of Socialist speakers and organizers.

This could be made one of the first Socialist cities in Massachusetts. There is about every year some workingman elected to the city council, but they are not conscious of their class interest; they serve the capitalist class without knowing what they are doing. JOSEPH W. SCHUGEL.
Woburn, Mass, Feb. 12.

Was Is Los mit Teps?

To THE PEOPLE—A thing is happening here that raises questions thick as black birds in September.

The Debs or Social Democracy of America and Patagonia is notoriously a thing run on the bourgeois advertising or circus plan. It must make noise, imply numbers, fill the eyes as well as the ears of the people. If it don't, it has no chance; only if it does can it hope to catch suckers, and make believe that there is something in it. It carries this feature as a birth-mark. From the time it was launched, down to to-day, it has been a tom-tom beating sort of affair. This everybody knows.

But now comes a stunner. Its national convention approaches. It will be here in a little over two weeks. It is to be held in this city on the 8th of next month. In view of the noise-making characteristics, without which that party can't exist in any way, the expectation was surely justified that on the occasion of its national convention, it would "lay itself out," making a grand splurge, in the way of meeting in large numbers and in a proportional hall. Now, this expectation proves false. The place where the convention is to be held is the SMALLEST HALL TO BE FOUND, AND IN A SIDE STREET, AT THAT.

What may all this music mean? Was is los mit Teps? people are asking. Why so modest, so quiet, so unobtrusive a convention?

Most people who ask the question, or to whom it is put to, silently shrug their shoulders like the shotted frog in Mark Twain's story. Others advance theories. The following is one of the theories one hears, to wit:

"You see: it is this way. Debs never meant it seriously with his party. He is incapable of continuity in anything. If the party had swung up the way his morbid imagination imagined, well and good. But it didn't, and Debs naturally dropped out. He was then taken in hand by some moneyshrewd folks, who schemed the plan of turning him into a public lecturer. The thing has been a roaring success, in a way. To make it a success, the fakirs and the pure and simple unions had to be "worked;" they were worked for all they were worth. Now, keep in mind, that to get these men and bodies to pay a lecturer, he must be 'non-partisan.' That is to say, he must be a mere sermonizer; he must never utter himself in favor of a certain political party. Debs has been doing this to perfection, and raking in the shekels. How would it look, in view of all this if his Social Democracy were to make a great splurge by obtruding its national convention upon the public through big halls, etc., etc.? That wouldn't do. As an inoffensive background, the Social Democracy may add some tartness to the Deb's lectures, but as a thing whose noise would convey the idea that it is a serious political affair, it would simply cut off Debs from further supplies. The fakirs and the pure and simple unions could not stand that 'Non-partisanship' is essential to their corupt practices. Now, this is the secret of why Debs don't want the hollow honor of a presidential nomination from his party, and why its convention is to hide its light under the bushel of a small hall in a side street. That's what's los mit Teps."

I believe this theory to be correct.
HASTENIT.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20.

A Warning to New Converts.

To THE PEOPLE—I receive THE PEOPLE regularly. The only fault I have to find with it is that it wastes altogether too much time and space on the other Socialist organ. I think it would be better to print less of this, and more that is of general interest to its readers. It looks as though the editors of the paper were all wrapped up in this fight and didn't think of such else, but they ought to realize that they are more interested in the fight than their readers, and give the readers a little more of what they want. H. A. M.
New York, Feb. 16.

[The opinion above expressed is as mistaken as it is natural. It probably comes from some new convert. To him and all others who entertain such views, we would call attention to the below item from THE PEOPLE of the 4th instant, which met such criticisms by anticipation. The item was this:

"Let none look lightly upon the documents that are being published in the case of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, against the Volkszeitung Corporation. They should be read with attention; they are invaluable. Agitation for Socialism is not enough; knowledge of economics is not enough; one must also know and thoroughly understand the sort of obstacles that rise in the path of the Movement of Labor. As a knowledge of the stars is not enough for the navigator, he must also know the locations of the sunken reefs, so is the science of Socialism not enough to the militant; he must be posted upon the character of the reefs that rise and are apt to rise in his path."

It seems quite plausible to say that Socialism should be preached and nothing else done. Experience, even a moment's reflection, will show that this is an error. No principle can be enforced to the overthrow of an existing one without organization and practical work. This practical work implies an accurate knowledge of men and things, and of how men and things develop in the movement. Without this knowledge the principle would act like a kite without a tail. It is to the neglect of acquiring such knowledge that many serious blunders, even disasters, are to be ascribed. The readers of THE PEOPLE should be interested in all that THE PEOPLE is interested in because THE PEOPLE deals only with such matters of theory and practice that all militants should be familiar with. If a reader is not interested in matters that THE PEOPLE brings, it is only a sign that the reader is yet inexperienced. As to the matter in question, a reader will only impair his vision and the clearness of his mind if he does not post himself on the instructive pages of the present struggle of the Party with the *New Yorker Volkszeitung*.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

The Timbuctoo Dodge Is Tried Upon and Fails in Milwaukee, Too.

To THE PEOPLE—We had a city convention of the social democracy the other day. It opened with "Our Lord," by a speech of one Rev. Fred G. Strickland, from Chicago. Later a communication was read announcing to the world the astonishing "fact" that "Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will not put up a ticket of their own for the coming municipal election, but will support the candidates of the Debs-Berger outfit. Was there anything in this? None whatever. The sole basis for the "communication" was that, at a meeting, held the day before the convention, the kangaroos decided in their so-called section to act as aforesaid, and appointed a committee of three to attend the Debs convention as "delegates of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P.!!!

Movements make men, and men cast light on their movements. Let us now take a look at that "committee."

There is one Mr. Moser, who was fired out of the section for dishonorable conduct.

The second one is Mr. Kubosch, who also was suspended by the section for dishonorable conduct.

The third of this three-horse tandem is one Mr. Krueger, a stupid fellow, and one of the worst scabs the cigarmakers trade has ever produced, notwithstanding he is talking nothing but "unionism." He is a good fellow otherwise. He always votes the ticket that his boss votes for. His boss being a Democrat, Mr. Krueger votes to that effect; is he working for a Republican, Mr. Krueger turns to the "Grand old Party." As long as his present employer was a loyal member of the Party, Mr. Krueger was loyal too; when his employer turned kangaroo, Mr. Krueger put on this new coat; and when, finally, his boss shook hands with Debs, Mr. Krueger beat his worthy head and said "Amen!" But generally he is harmless, so let him go.

Immediately after adjournment, the kangaroo committee, feeling its ground slipping under it, went to the office of a certain daily paper, and "saw" the city editor, warning him not to publish anything against them, as they and only they were the S. L. P.; and threatening that if anything appeared in the paper, as to their section being a bogus organization, or anything of that kind, THEY WOULD SUE THE PAPER FOR DAMAGES!!! But the bluff did not work. The city editor, knowing that Section Milwaukee has its county committee officially on file with the county clerk, took no notice of the threat, and published the same as all the other papers, the official statement of the S. L. P. County committee on this transaction. The statement is one that the kangaroos chew upon quite a while.

LITTLE DICK.
Milwaukee, Feb. 14, 1900.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bonafide signature and address.]

A. M., NEW LONDON, MASS.—We can't ascertain anything about N. H. Fineslver. He is not known to have been a member of the Party here.

J. B., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Where John D. Rockefeller lives? Ask us something easy. He has a residence in a dozen states, and keeps in each a palace. In this state we know he has a villa in Tarrytown and a house in this city. The other question, on MARX, next time. Shall have to hunt up the passage.

J. O'F., ABINGTON, MASS.—No, Proudhon did not say "all property is robbery." The charge has been often made, but it stands on no better ground than the proverbial misquotation: "The Bible says: 'There is no God'"; when the Biblical passage actually reads: "The fool says, there is no God." These words quoted from Proudhon are likewise torn from their context. He cites two illustrations of property. In the one, property is shown to produce blessings for man, and there he sums up with the words: "Property is Freedom;" in the other illustration he shows how property can be used to extort from others, and there he sums up saying: "Property (such property) is Robbery." Some falsifier started the misquotation; interested parrots have repeated it.

R. E. L., BUENA VISTA, PA.—If a section is located in a congressional district that has cast less than 1,000 S. L. P. votes, or has cast none, such a section is entitled to one delegate anyhow to the National Convention of the Party.

P. C., COLUMBUS, O.—Erasmus Pellens, who recently took a political job from the Democratic mayor of Syracuse never had the Party's confidence. He was the favorite of whatever corruptionist developed in the Party, and his name was always on the lips of such elements. How he came to be at all considered? Inquire from the Syracuse comrades for details. Suffice it to say that even there he felt at the end of his tether when he took the job. He was a vainglorious fellow of no solid information, in fact of very little knowledge. When the Party in Syracuse, ten years ago, was in its infancy, he towered above the local Germans. With the growth of the Party in that city he was dwarfed. He would not accommodate himself to his place, and fell. It is a sad story, but neither new, nor is it likely to be the last told.

N. T. M., WORCESTER, MASS.—From "The Nut-Browne Mayde," an ancient ballad.

KANGAROO, NEW YORK.—The photographs of the P. O. money-order stubs that your *Volkszeitung* publishes are, as we said, food for idiots, inadmissible as evidence to a sober man, for the reason that they give not the slightest hint as to who is the sender or who the person that they are sent to. For all one knows, the person they were sent to is Mr. Julius Grunzig of the *Volkszeitung* itself, and the person who sent them is some ballet dancer who wishes to propitiate the gentleman's criticism on the political economy of her charms. That answer should be ample, but there are other reasons:

The *Volkszeitung* affidavit on its assets was dated July 10. We stated that, up to that date, the collections for the Idaho miners, that had been started nearly a year ago, had not yet been sent—a charge well borne out by the receipt which is dated "JAN. 22." Now, admit, for the sake of argument, that those money orders were really sent to the miners; the money-order stubs are dated "Jan. 9," will a sober man claim that the charge of the money collected about a year ago, not having been sent by January 10 of this year is materially affected by proof that the moneys were sent one day earlier—January 9? The man who would hold such an argument is drunk enough to be fined "ten days or ten dollars." But not yet is this all:

In the total assets sworn to by the *Volkszeitung* on January 10, the amount collected for the Idaho miners is included. So that, if indeed, the moneys were sent the day previous, its assets, as sworn to, were PADDED TO THAT AMOUNT.

If there is any decency in you, you should shake off your shoes the dust of that corrupt crew, and you should do it all the quicker being a German yourself. That *Volkszeitung* crew is soiling the German name.

J. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Do you not think it is just possible that the clash of opinion on the subject is due wholly to a difference in terminology between us?

B. G. N., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Well, suppose the kangaroos and the Debs democracy shoul unite, what of it? Have you forgotten your school arithmetic that teaches the plain proposition to the effect that: 0x0 equals 0?

J. F. M., WINCHESTER, MASS.—If you will accept our judgment, the matter is not worth keeping alive by an answer. Your answer was received, and is held subject to your orders.

E. T., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—An insurance society may legitimately spend money in publishing an organ, but the scheme which the officers of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund have is not to have an organ, but to galvanize the corrupt *Volkszeitung* into life. The swindle of the organ pretense is manifest when you consider that $2,000, at most $3,000, could furnish your society with an organ, while the sum that is to be assessed out of you is $12,0000 to make the *Volkszeitung* your organ; and then instead of having a real organ, you will have, not an organ, but a thing that will do you more mischief than good, because the *Volkszeitung*, discredited as it now is in the eyes of the workers, will only be an apple of discord in your organization.

BLACKSTONE, BOSTON, MASS.—The "S. L. P." cigar has not yet shown up this way, nor has it been reported from any place in the state. Shall keep an eye out for the swindle. Send all the facts you can find.

S. G. N., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—You will have noticed that Mrs. Avery's "scientific lucubrations" never were given space in these columns. You will also notice that nothing was for a long time accepted from here that was not purely reportorial. In none of the special issues of THE PEOPLE will you find her as a contributor. Her matter was never fit. So that your mild criticism about THE PEOPLE having "boomed her" is not justified.

L. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mr. Benham was in this city, but was careful enough not to bring a criminal action for libel against Comrade Hickey for what he printed in these columns about the savory antecedents of that gentleman.

P. M. B., NEW YORK.—Keep cool; the bogus will be compelled to drop the false colors "Organ of the Socialist Labor Party." Just keep cool. The Party will tear off that mask.

C. L., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Correct; club together; call down upon the gang the Superintendent of Insurance of this State, and otherwise set the law in motion against them. There can be no doubt that all these appropriations made out of the local branches of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund are illegal if such appropriations are for the *Volkszeitung*. The treasuries are recruited by dues and assessments, and he who don't pay the dues and assessments forfeits his sick or death benefits. Consequently appropriations from the treasuries for illegal purposes (and all purposes are illegal that do not come under your insurance charter) can be successfully resisted. Moreover, the officers are individually liable for allowing anything of this sort being done. And, also, they may be enjoined. The *Volkszeitung* being started the game of enjoining the injunction game may be played against it, too.

P. L. R., NEWARK, N. J.—The date for holding the Party's convention is not yet fixed. It looks as if it will be held early in June, before either the Democratic or the Republican conventions, that is just before them. As to the place of holding it, that is now being voted on by the Party.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

A Plain Statement of Conditions in Massachusetts.

Everything contained in this article was brought out at a meeting of Socialists held in Templar Hall, Boston, on Sunday, January 14, so it may be said that it is the almost unanimous utterance of the Socialists of Massachusetts. The meeting is memorable for two reasons: First, it was the largest gathering of Party members ever held in the state; second, it was a unit in action and desires.

It is a significant fact that whenever a crook or traitor yet remaining within our ranks discovers that he or she is in danger of discovery and exposure, or whenever a long trainof unsocialistic acts and utterances are to be brought before the Party, the persons concerned in committing the crimes suddenly discover that not only was the action of the alleged General Committee on July 10 "legal and constitutional, but that it was also just and necessary. We had little taint of kangarooism in the state, but there were certain weaknesses born of local conditions, or resulting from the questionable deeds of individuals. A staunch state committee could have stamped it out in a week. An efficient state secretary could have held the state without wavering. We had but three out of seven—Usher, the secretary, being with us for the sake of the money he could get. As a consequence, little things grew to great things, and misunderstandings arose among the membership in some places. This misunderstanding, while not great enough to throw the state back, served as an irritant, and forced upon the shoulders of the incoming committee much work that might have been avoided. We here give the history of the causes, and it is perhaps the blackest story of petty treason, of culpable ignorance and deficiency, and of malicious vindictiveness and self-seeking in the annals of the Party. But it must be given to serve as a warning for the future.

We became a three per cent Party in 1898, and were forced thereby to come under the state laws governing all official parties. The state committee had been sent to Worcester throug the instrumentality of Martha Moore Avery, and from May, 1898, to November, when the election that gave us standing occurred, there were opportunities to see that the lax elements in Worcester would cause us trouble. We would have removed the committee at once had it not been for the law which says that when a new party obtains the necessary vote, it shall be recognized, and their officers shall be state officers until their successors are elected. In this case their successors could not be appointed until the following autumn Leroy D. Usher was entered as secretary, and we have endured him until now. We bore up as best we could under his stupidity and covert treason, and as we had several superb sections and some of the best Party members in the country, we lived despite of him. He had not been long in office when he sent forth a call for a referendum vote on the proposition that the Party pay him ten dollars a month for his services. At the same time he said he would resign unless it was given him. Some of us told Worcester to accept his resignation, but the cry of "hard work" which Usher put up led the sections to give him what he asked. His own section and the loyal members of the S. C. C. voted solidly against it, as hithertofore the work had been willingly done for nothing, and had not increased. There were many staunch comrades in Worcester, but the reaction nullified their efforts for the time being. We throughout the state would not have complained of the outlay had the man been worth it, but as the case developed, it became evident that we would do better to pay him thrice that sum a month to leave things alone.

We entered strong objections to the sums of money paid to Martha Moore Avery, and each protest only drew from Usher an insulting reply that usually commenced with the assertion that the Party was not in Boston, or in Lynn, or in the vicinity of Boston, and that if we wished to find out, come to Worcester and audit the accounts. In July, Stoneham, Haverhill and Everett, acting in a constitutional manner, called for a referendum vote on the proposition that the convention be held the last of August, and that the Party be given pleaty of time to caucus. Here again the malice and intrigue of one woman stood in our way. Mrs. Avery persuaded Usher to ignore our demands, and he did so by refusing to put them after to a vote. Finally the caucus call came, and all but a few sections were shut out. Boston, loyal to the heart, and sure to send at least twenty delegates, could hold no caucuses. The time for advertising, etc., is placed by law at eighteen days. The call was two days late, and though there is a penalty for such an action on the part of any committee, we did not push Usher as we should have. Many comrades thought that he had committed an error in judgment, and as a workingman himself, we had mercy on him. Had we the knowledge we now possess, Leroy D. Usher would have suffered for his flagrant crime. Not only did these people break the Party law, not only did the trample the constitution under foot, but they also ran afoul of the election act, and we should have made them suffer.

At the convention Mrs. Avery voted to seat Kangaroos who had obtained admission into the hall on credentials issued to other men. Thus she ran against the Party law, as well as against the election act. As the session drew to a close, and with our ranks depleted by those who were forced to leave Worcester on account of their employment, Mrs. Avery arose on a question of privilege, and then when she had spoken over the limit, appealed from the chair and kept us there for two hours. The kangaroos could have entered and undone all our work, and that was what she waited for. She knew that our men must return to their employment, and could not stay. She has had no employment but that of draining the Party, so she could have easily stayed there for a month. However, we went on the ballot and survived that phase of treason.

After the convention, Usher took advantage of the situation of the S. C. C.—three loyal members, three kangaroos, and himself—and held it up for ten dollars a week in addition to the ten a month already voted him by the state. Again we protested, but Usher had us, and held us. We had a standing in the state, and unless we paid his demands now he could come at us later by process of law. In looking over his returns we find that during the last four months of the year the only expenditures were for the salary of L. D. Usher, and that Mrs. Avery got anything that was left. At the state conference three of the best auditors attempted to straighten out Usher's books, but it was a hopeless task. In reply to all questions he said that he had "changed his system of entry." Sometimes he changed it half a dozen times on one page.

The Organizer.

Last spring we voted to put a permanent organizer on the road and to pay his expenses, and decided by referendum vote to form a society, the members of which were to pay ten cents a week. We also called for nominations, and Comrade Malloney was chosen. This did not suit Mrs. Avery, who looked upon all money in the state as her right, but she did not stand for the position of organizer, because she knew that she would be defeated twenty to one. She worked against us, and forced Usher to do the same. She called the society "anarchistic," she retailed petty slanders about the organizer, and she threw what obstacles she could in our way. Goldstein did the same, though he claimed the position belonged to him, and that he could have had it for the asking. He did ask for it, and did not get it, because the S. C. C had no money to give it to him. Mrs. Avery also attempted to have the Boston City Committee hire Goldstein at three dollars a day, but Boston knew the people with whom it was dealing, and refused. The greatest cry was raised on the amount of wages paid. We could only afford twelve dollars a week and expenses, and in accepting it Malloney gave up much more, and by far easier work. Yet Goldstein and Avery accused him of "scabbing" in taking less than "Party wages"—three dollars a day and expenses as large as you can make them. Mrs. Avery has bled more than one weak section by her demands for "Party wages," a thing of which she alone seems to know.

Usher, though ordered by the state to assist us, would do nothing to further our project. The others, aided by a few simple minded tools, leave a trail of calumny and falsehood from Barnstable to Berkshire. We endured even that, because our ranks were swinging into position for the fight with capitalism, and the traitors we were carrying were overlooked for the time being, although they were worse than capitalists. The campaign came, and Usher's salary and Mrs. Avery's extortions took our last dollar. Then they came to the organizer fund and took what we had raised with so much trouble. "The petrified Germans," whom Mrs. Avery had so often maligned, had given us a ball, and raised thereby about two hundred dollars. The comrades gave their dimes, and an honest expenditure of the money would have kept the organizer in the field with no trouble whatever. But Usher contracts ludicrous, corrupt and silly bills for printing; he takes personal expenses out of the fund; he jumps the organizer from one end of the state to another, and still we endured it and hoped against hope. In four weeks he squandered $164, and the average expense should not have been over twenty-five dollars a week. Then, without warning, he withdrew the organizer, saying that the funds were gone. At the same time he received an offer from the south eastern part of the state to furnish halls, pay expenses, etc., if Malloney would be sent on there. He refused, and we thereby lost one of the best chances of the year. Had he sat down and written to Boston, the money would have been forthcoming in three days.

There was a section organized in Brockton which Usher took the trouble to kill. Money had been sent for charter and stamps, and after waiting a few weeks, one of the comrades wrote on to Usher. He said that the charter would be sent at once. There was more delay, and in reply to repeated demands. Usher said that he had received no application. Then be said he had, and would attend to it at once. He now claims that he sent the stamps, but nothing has ever been heard of them. The comrades went into the campaign weighed down by this traitor in office, and the fact that we increased our vote in the face of adverse circumstances, proves that Massachusetts is well in line and will be heard from.

The New State Committee.

This year the S. C. C. is composed of men who must be elected at senatorial conventions. The caucusec at which delegates to these conventions are elected, are open, so it is possible for anyone who chooses to vote. The delegates assembled for organization, and found to their surprise that the hall was locked, and that Usher had a policeman inside. The Middlesex-Essex delegates were refused admission. These delegates, representing Lynn, Woburn, Peabody, Stoneham and Wakefield were locked out because Usher had good cause to fear that they would pay especial attention to auditing his accounts. Four of our delegates were admitted, and as there were four other delegates legally elected, no business could have been done, were it not for the fact that Usher had given credentials to several men in whose district no caucuses, consequently no convention, had been held. These men were put on th credential committee. Comrade Winneck of the Suffolk district arose and said that it was wrong to place men whose credentials had been questioned on the committee. "No one has questioned them," shouted Usher. "Then I here and now question them," replied Comrade Winneck, "and demand that those men be removed." No notice was taken of this most obvious point in parliamentary procedure, so our delegates withdrew, and with the other five legally elected delegates, formed th S. C. C. When those men with Usher made their organization permanent, they placed themselves in our power, and we shall push the case against all concerned to the extreme limits of the law.

Goldstein, one of those present, and acting without having been elected, tried hard to place the thing upon a plausible basis. He knew that with the former secretary he could do much. He wished also to have the chairman of the committee, so he wrote on to Worcester asking the chairman to come to Boston, and he, David Goldstein, in the goodness of his heart would pay expenses and give him a good time. This was refused, so Goldstein, Usher and Avery again went into session and broke the Party law and the state law. The act of Monday night brought the whole conspiracy into light, so that even the blindest Party member could see it. We had been held back by the pleas of leniency, but we have now arrived at a point where any further leniency would be crime. Everyone connected—as tool or principal—with that meeting must suffer the consequences. Mrs. Avery can call state police into a striking town, she can bring discredit upon the Party by loud threats of slapping the faces of those who oppose her, but she was just a little too cowardly to usurp the post of honor when there was danger of arrest. She simply stood aside ready to profit by it if it succeeded. The spurious delegates were bravely locked in the hall at 6.30, the meeting having been called at eight. The reasons that led Mrs. Avery to such a flagrant breach of law are very simple—finances.

Avery and Section Boston.

In 1897 Mrs. Avery became a free speech expert, and earned thereby some advertising, and as Section Boston afterwards found, she also earned some money when they were not looking. She was arrested on the streets of Roslindale, and Goldstein sent out subscription lists, with the order to return money and lists to him, instead of turning either the list or the money over to some other person. Mrs. Avery was selected for arrest because the section thought, as she was not working, and never is, that the expense would be slight. When the bills were paid, it was discovered that all over and above the costs to court had been given to Avery and Goldstein. They had done no more than the other comrades but they had the handling of the funds and used them for their own advantage. They were in office on the city committee, but at once there commenced a fight against them, and in the following year they were ousted. For three months they refused to surrender their books, and when finally the committee did obtain them it was discovered that the accounts were involved, and it took several months more to arrive at even at an approximate understanding of what the deficiency was. At last the committee found that there were about eighty dollars paid to Avery for which no warrants appeared. There was no record of their having been ordered paid, or of even having come up. There were other bills that were questionable, but only the most glaring ones, after long and arduous search, were repudiated. She worked two weeks for the committee during the campaign, and she charged for the full fourteen days. During these two weeks, she took a trip to New Jersey, and also spoke in one of the other cities in Massachusetts. She was paid for both, and yet she had obtained money for both days from Boston. Her incidental expenses are always something monstrous, dollars for dinners, dollars for lunches, lunches and dinners taken so often that it is almost impossible to believe that she can do anything but eat; qurters for electric car rides, etc. That is not "scabbing," but when a man leaves a good position to go on the road for the Party at $12 a week, in the eyes of this woman and her manikin, Goldstein, he is a scab, and nothing is too vile to say about him.

When the trouble occurred in New York she made a desperate attempt to identify herself with the revolutionary element. She knew that she was caught, and she hoped to placate us and arouse our sympathy by her loud protestations of loyalty. We cannot retain a crook and live, so the case of Martha Moore Avery had to be brought to the attention of the country. She saw the composition of the S. C. C. was hostiel to her. She had lost the city committee. She could not live on the income she makes from reading horoscopes and teaching "concentration," so she makes her hurried moves with Usher as her pawn. The kangaroos would not have her; the Debaites know her, so she draws about her a few of the former Socialists, and having galvanized them into action, leads them against the Party. In the onward march it is not to be wondered at if some men fall exhausted. In this case, the men were unable to keep pace, and, led on by this interminable termagent, they are trying to injure the Party, shoot in the back the advancing ranks. She went on to Worcester and said, "Spend every cent you can lay your hands on, no matter for what purpose it was contributed. The comrades in the east earn twenty-three and twenty-five and often thirty dollars a week and do not care. Run into debt, if necessary, but be sure you do not spare the money." The comrades in New Bedford earning twenty-five dollars in the mills, the Lynn shoemakers, the Woburn and Peabody curriers know how true her statement was.

The exact amount of which Usher and Avery robbed us this year is uncertain, but it is probably $500. Ten times that will not cover the expense to which he put us by his stupidity and treason. Mrs. Avery's career throughout the state is a crooked one, and her bickings will never be known. We have written "finis" to that chapter, and no matter what the cry of toleration and mercymay be in henceforth, we shall hit the thief and the traitor as soon as we see them. For a long time Avery and Goldstein found it convenient to yell "constitution, legality," when they were in danger of exposure. They would wave the law they did not respect, and they would appeal to the Party with which they trained, while they abused it. If we allow a crook or a traitor to read their crookedness and treachery into the law, or if we accept the interpretation of a crook or a traitor we break the law.

The new state committee comes into office confronted with a heavy debt. It comes in with the task of cleaning away the unclean work of Martha Moore Avery and L. D. Usher. There is one act of treason for which there can be no forgiveness and no mercy—treason to the working class. This woman has lived on the movement; she has attempted now that her dishonesty has come to light to go over to the enemy. It does not matter where she goes, and it does not matter what excuses she may make, she has been branded a traitor to the working class, a leech on the Socialist body. She has been cast aside as one unworthy to continue longer in the company of honest workingmen. Usher has also placed himself outside of the pale, and when he left Worcester on January 8 to attend the meeting in Boston, he said as he parted with his associates, "I will stand by the N. E. C., and I believe that their course has been right, and that they represent the revolutionary Socialists." He returns and brazenly tells them that he has not believed in the N. E. C. for six months. During that time he thought no shame to remain in and sponge on a movement in which he did not believe. The supporters of the N. E. C. furnished the money, L. D. Usher received it.

George Peare, Lynn, Mass., is chairman, and Jeremiah O'Fihelly, Abington, is secretary of the legal committee. Alfred Jones, 200 Bradford street, Everett, is secretary of the General Party Committee, and will receive all dues, and conduct the sections' general business. We have work before us, but now that we have rid ourselves of this most foully dishonest element, we have no fear that we shall accomplish it.

COMMITTEE
For the Mass Meeting of the Socialists of Greater Boston.

Southwest.

(Continued from page 1.)

to live on the charity of some relatives, knowing that to be out of work meant to lose his life insurance (because of his inability to pay further dues) he cut the Gordian knot by taking his own life.

In a letter left by him to a friend employed in the same house he wrote: "I am so tired and worn out; but it will soon be over." He knew that as a worn out tool he had become worthless to his employer, and would be cast away. 'Tis the fate of every workingman under our glorious system.

FRANK LEITNER.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitution with Platform in English, German and Polish, per 100	50c.
Constitution in Jewish, without Platform, per 100	40c.
Due Cards, per hundred	40c.
Application Cards, English and German, per 100	40c.
Rubber Seals made to order, with Arm and Hammer, each	67c.

Orders should be accompanied with cash. It implies an unnecessary waste of time and money to keep credit accounts for such small amounts, often sending a number of bills before collection is made, which time and money can be put to better purpose.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street, New York city.

Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club room, 528 East 11th street, Manhattan.

City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3d Saturday 8 p. m., at 23 Duane street, Manhattan.

Office of Section New York, 98 Avenue C, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.
4th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., Assembly Rooms, 177 East Broadway.
6th and 10th—Every Wednesday, 8 p m., Club Rooms, 528 East 11th street.
8th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 75 Ludlow street.
9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 346 Ninth avenue.
12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 184 Delancey street.
13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 528 East 11th street.
15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C.
18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue B.
19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.
20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
23d—2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 312 West 1.3d street.
26th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738 Seventh avenue.
28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms, 242 East 80th street.
30th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
32d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 169 East 109th street.
34th and 35th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemian)—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.
Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 3 p. m., 228 East 108th street.
Slavonian Branch—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., 539 West 59th street.
Finlanders Branch—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., 539 West 59th stret.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Prospect and Jay streets.
4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 253 Greene avenue.
5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Bartlett street.
6th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Ellery street.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1265 Third avenue.
10th—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th.—2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 427 12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 119 Franklin street.
15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., corner Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
16th and 18th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 1898 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 414 Quincy street.
19th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 112 Linden street.
21st District, Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Scheillein's Hall, corner Vermont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue.
7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 637½ Third avenue.

Arbeiter-Zeitung.

THE GERMAN ORGAN OF THE S. L. P.
EDITOR—MAX FORKER.

Published every Saturday, at 317 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

One year	$2 0[illegible]
Six months	1 0[illegible]
Three months' trial subscription	2[illegible]

Comrades! Do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—(The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent, Sanial and Keep, the latter excused because of an agitation trip in Ohio. The financial report for the week ending Feb. 17 showed receipts, $30.90; expenditures, $48.57.

Section Whatcom, Wash., reported the expulsion of Lawrence Neher, Fred Gaschke and H. Franzke for treason and misappropriation of funds. Section Bridgeport, Conn., reported suspension of Chas. Winhoevel for conduct unbecoming a member. Section Hartford, Conn., requested that Sections having set of by-laws be called upon to send them a copy, such copy to be mailed to Samuel B. Harrison, Box 20, Burnside, Conn., the organizer of Section Hartford.

American and German Sections of Utica, N. Y., reported to have amalgamated. They return the old charters and ask for new charter for amalgamated section. Granted. Section Milwaukee, Wis., requests agitation material for municipal campaign. Request granted.

Chicago Section reported that they will raise at least $200 for daily paper, while Denver, Colo., reported a minimum of $100 for the same purpose.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on the above date, with the following members present: Cohen, Keep, Luck, DeLeon and Brower. Keep in the chair.

Communications: Several from Sing Sing shoeworkers, L. A. 290, in relation to the action of the Superintendent of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, and that their demands had been refused, aurd they had gone out on strike on Tuesday, January 30. Secretary stated that, by request of the Local, he had presented the demands to the superintendent on Saturday, January 30; that he had called at the factory for an answer on January 25, and the superintendent referred him to President Bigelow, of the firm, at New York city. Called on Mr. Bigelow the following day, who stated that he considered the demands of the employees very unjust, as the firm had lost $7,000 during the past year, and if the employees insisted on their demands, no doubt the board of directors would close the factory. He would be unable to give any definite answer until Tuesday, January 30. This was reported to the shop's crew, and they decided to give the firm until Tuesday noon, and if the firm did not then concede to the demands, they would quit work. The firm was notified to this effect, and their answer was the discharge of some of the members of the committee who notified them, hence the strike. Action of Shoeworkers L. A. 290 was endorsed.

Communication from Lynn Lasters' Alliance inquiring whether it was advisable for them to send delegates to the Central Trades Council of Lynn. Secretary was instructed to write and get further information on the matter.

One from New Britain requesting that organizer be sent there. Secretary was instructed to confer with the Machinists' Conference Board for the purpose of having Comrade Keep visit New London and New Britain.

One from Montreal, Canada, requesting further information about the Machinists' trouble. Attended to by the secretary.

One from Comrade Frank MacDonald, part report of his investigation of the Alliance affairs in Boston, Mass. Received and filed.

Communications were also received from Minneapolis, Minn., Pittsburgh, Pa., London, Ontario; Reading, Pa.; Pascoag, R. I.; Pittsburgh, Kan.; Detroit, Mich.; New Bedford, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Denver, Col.; Matteawan, N. Y.; Barre, ...; Yonkers, N. Y.; Haverhill, Mass., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charters were granted to Woonsocket Mixed Alliance, Woonsocket, R. I.; Loraine Textile Operators, Pawtucket, R. I.; Agents' and Canvassers' Union, Jersey City, N. J.

The Machinists Conference Board requested that the general secretary make a correction in his printed report entitled "As to Machinists." In relation to the demand on the Morris Heights firm for nine hours, the report reads that said demand was made on October 4; it should rend August 4.

The board instructed the secretary to again enter ni his report that the new system of revenue and the new supplies were ready since January 1, and all Local Alliances that have not yet placed their orders for same should do so at once

Secretary stated that the strike of the Textile Workers of Philadelphia was still on, and all locals that could assist should do so.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EVERETT SECTION at its regular business meeting elected the following officers: Joel Miller, organizer; George O. Clapp, secretary; John T. Finnegan, treasurer; Matt J. King, literary agent. It was voted to endorse the action of the comrades of Greater Boston, and to make the temporary committee permanent. The sum of $3 was donated to the 7th Congressional Agitation Committee. It is sincerely hoped that all the sections in the 7th Congressional District will do all in their power to put this committee in a financial position to commence work in the district.

GEORGE C. CLAPP, Secretary.

SECTION WOBURN wishes to call the attention of the comrades in the 5th Massachusetts Congressional District to organize a congressional committee, to be prepared when the state committee issues the call to elect the delegates to National Convention, and to be prepared to nominate candidate for Congress, for the first time. There are four sections in the 5th district—Lawrence, Lowell, Peabody and Woburn.

SCHUGEL, 407 Main street.

NEW YOKR.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—Meeting Saturday, February 10, 1900, 8.30 p. m., 528 East 11th street, Manhattan. Chairman, Henry Kuhn; vice-chairman, Emil Miller. New delegates admitted from 4th and 9th Assembly districts, Manhattan, and Polish Branch, 8th Ward, Brooklyn.

Thirteen new members were admitted.

Roll call showed the following absentees: MANHATTAN.—13th, 15th, 17th and 18th Assembly Districts.

BROOKLYN.—4th, 7th, 15th and 14th, 16th and 18th, and Branch 1 21st Assembly District, and 6th Ward Branch, and 8th Ward Branch.

The following subdivisions were only partially represented:

MANHATTAN.—8th, 9th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 28th, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, and Branch 8 (Bohemian).

The following subdivisions are still without delegates for the current term:—

MANHATTAN.—1st, 3d and 5th, and 2d Assembly District, and Italian and Finnish branches.

BROOKLYN.—2d, 5th and 15th Assembly Districts, and 6th Ward Branch.

Subdivisions will please take notice.

The report of the general vote on the by-laws of the section showed their almost unanimous adoption and they will be printed and ready for distribution to subdivisions in about a week.

The section offices have been located at 98 Avenue C, Manhattan.

The Workingmen's Educational Club of the 14th Assembly District, Manhattan reported that it had voted its property over to the section, and that the transfer would be made as soon as the necessary legal papers could be prepared.

The Entertainment Committee reported it had chartered Grand Central Palace for a monster entertainment, fair and ball to be held under the auspices of Section New York, on Sunday, March 25, 1900, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE FUND. Its report, though mainly one of progress, showed that preparations have been made for an imposing affair. The indorsement and cooperation of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference has been secured.

A Woman's Auxiliary Branch has been formed, who are to conduct a Fair in the side halls of the building; they will be in session daily, at 242 East 80th street, to receive donations of goods and subscription receive donations of goods and subscriptions, and attend to other matters in connection with the Fair.

S. T. & L. A., will arrange for the occasion an art exhibition in connection with a sale of water-color sketches and oil paintings made by its members.

Other Alliances of the S. T. & L. A. have offered co-operation and support.

The committee are negotiating for the services of the Walter Damrosch Symphony Orchestra, and other talent of an equally high standard.

The price of tickets was fixed at 25 cents each. Tickets sold at door 35 cents each. Doors open at 3 p. m. The entertainment will take place during the afternoon, and the fair and ball during the evening.

It was decided to prohibit all subdivisions from holding any affairs during the month of March, or to sell tickets for any affairs during that month.

All sections, subdivisions, S. T. & L. A. alliances, and all members and sympathizers, individually and collectively, are requested to do all in their power to bring this entertainment to the successful issue that its purpose deserves. Outlying organizations and individuals can aid the work materially by purchas of tickets, donation of goods for the fair and cash subscriptions.

The committeee will be in session every Friday evening, at Club Roooms, 242 East 80th street, New York.

All goods for the fair shonld be sent to L. Abelson, 98 Avenue C, New York.

All monies should be made payable or sent Joseph Sauter, financial secretary and treasurer.

Tickets can be had of the Entertainment Committtee, every Friday evening, at 242 East 80th street; General Committee every second and fourth Saturday evening, at 528 East 11th street; Women's Auxiliary Branch, daily, at 242 East 80th street; Daily People Conference, every Sunday afternoon, at 98 Avenue C, New York; all subdivisions headquarters, see calendar elsewhere; section headquarters, daily, at 98 Avenue C; office of THE PEOPLE, 61 Beekman street.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

Regular meeting of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, February 24, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, 528 East 11th street, New York. Delegates should not fail to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O.—To Section and Members S. L. P. of Ohio: Note that at the meeting of the Ohio State Committee held on February 12, Comrade James Matthews was elected assistant secretary, and he will have charge of all matter belonging to the DAILY PEOPLE fund. His address is James Matthews, care of Cleveland *Volksfreund*, 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O.

S. C. CHRISTIANSEN,
Secretary.

(Continued from page 3.)

James Hunter	$10 00
14th Ass. Dist. (additional):—	
E. Vogt	10 00
M. Friedberger	5 00
16th Ass. Dist. (additional):—	
A. Raus	5 00
Paul Josef	5 00
H. Hoffner	2 50
28th Ass Dist.:—	
Daniel De Leon	$15 00
F. Brauchman	5 00
Mrs. Brauchman	5 00
F. Machaner	2 50
F. Rosenbluth	2 50
T. J. Kenney	1 00
Max Rosenberg	1 00
Max Rosenberg (payment, no pledge)	2 50
Henry Bollidu (payment, no pledge)	50
34th and 35th Ass. Dist.:	
Pat Campbell	$20 00
H. Luderer	20 00
H. Hermansen	20 00
Kort John	10 00
W. Gajewsky	10 00
A. D. Wegman	10 00
Kinneally (paid)	6 55
Louis Kobel	5 00
H. Leitz	5 00
C. Abelstadt	2 00
G Kassler	2 00
KINGS:	
21st A. D., Br. 2 (additional)—	
J. Rosenfeld	$10 00
HUDSON COUNTY, N. J. (additional):	
John Horsack	$25 00
Adolph Blome	10 00

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

The Daily People Conference has called a mass meeting of all the comrades and sympathisers of Greater New York and vicinity to take place at 235 East Broadway, Sunday, Feb. 25, 2 P. M.

Every comrade is urged to be present, as matters of great interest will be discussed. Comrades De Leon, Vogt, Sanial and Terbeger will speak.

S. T. & L. A. MACHINISTS.

The Machinist Conference Board at its last meeting, Sunday, the 18th of February, launched the International Iron and Metal Workers Alliance, which takes in the following trades: Machinists, Metal Workers, Electrical Workers, Blacksmiths, Brass Workers and Ship Iron Workers, etc., etc.

Comrade S. Schulberg was chosen organizer, to take the road at once.

Comrades in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut are requested to write to K. Wallberg, Secretary, 258 East 105th street, New York city, if there is a possibility of organizing any of the above trades in their cities.

Schulberg starts on the road at once, and this week speaks in Newark, N. J., New York city, Bloomfield, N. J., and Elizabeth, N. J.

K. WALLBERG, Secretary,
258 East 105th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

Standing advertisements of trades unions and other societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE ... Sunday, ... p.m., at 98 Avenue C, ... York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, assistant Organizer, 98 Avenue C; E. ... financial secretary, 362 Canal st., Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for the paper taken.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, ... m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. ... County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Headquarters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10. City Committee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday; Br. 1 (German) 1st Monday; Br. 3 (American) 2d and 4th Monday of month at 8 p. m.

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH ... meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A.D.'s, 169 E. 109th st. Business meeting every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. Subsc'pt'ns for this paper taken.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Friday at 8 p. m., at ... E. 11th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 a. m., at 140 E. 57th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, *Arbetaren*.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH ... meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at ... a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

PROGRESSIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION L. A. 83, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st Friday evening of month at 142 Delancey st.

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. ..., S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Tuesday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., at Club Rooms, 528 E. 11th street. Lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and pool room open every evening. Visitors welcome.

SMOKER BENEFIT

FOR

Hudson County Socialist Club,

whose headquarters were destroyed by fire December 31st last,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

National Hall, Jersey City,

Brunswick street, between 6th and 7th sts.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3

Members are urgently requested to push sale of tickets. Club meets Monday, February 26, P. M., at 531 Newark avenue, Jersey City. All members expected to attend.

AUG. SCHROEDER, Secretary.

FREE LECTURES

ARRANGED BY THE YORKVILLE AGITATION COMMITEE, S. L. P.

Every Sunday Evening, 8 o'clock,

At 414 East 71st Street.

SUBJECT FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25:

The Irish Race: Past, Present and Future.

LECTURER—B. O'TOOLE.

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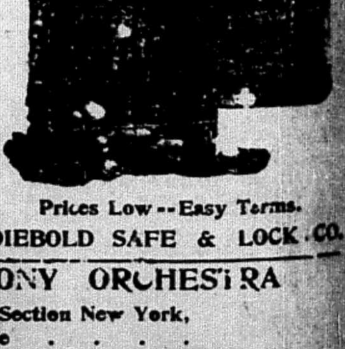

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Under the Auspices of Section New York, S. L. P., in behalf of the

DAILY PEOPLE FUND,

On Sunday Afternoon and Evening, March 25, 1900.

AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, LEXINGTON AVE., 43d & 44th STS.

Ticket Admitting One, 25 Cents. At the Door on Day of Entertainment 35 Cents.